PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,635—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	16th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
* PENINSULAR	5,594	T. Leigh	30th "
M L. PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	R. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,594	T. Leich	27th "
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,784	F. N. Tillard	11th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,594	T Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct, 1902,
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov, 1902,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain,	Tons,	To sail on or about
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Kaufberger	6500	25th Oct
a TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5025	27th Nov.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd Aug.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent.
Seacon House, 62, Church Gate Street

Bombay, 31st July, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about 20th August, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY the 15th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, 12th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 14th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, EAST LONDON AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th August.

FOR ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 23rd August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th August, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Aug., 1902.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	E. Denegri.	15th Sept., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Oct., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 900; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th August, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902.

AND

THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.

ON THE

"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

— OF A —

SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,

— OR A —

GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.

WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.

These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY

— OR AN —

ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

— OR A —

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.

— OR A —

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.		Rs.
1 Prize		1,000
1 Do.		500
1 Do.		250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125 each	250
2 Do.	" 100 "	200
2 Do.	" 75 "	150
4 Do.	" 50 "	200
10 Do.	" 25 "	250
100 Do.	" 10 "	1,000
200 Do.	" 5 "	1,000
200 Do.	" 1 "	200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS,

Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,

18, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

REAL HAVANA (CUBA) CIGARS.

		Rs.	a.
Bouquet Elegante, in boxes of 25	Per box	11	0

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

Bouquets, with rings, 25 in a box	Per box	8	0
Rothschilds Flor Fine, 50 in a box	"	10	0
Cubanas, in boxes of 50, with rings,	"	6	0
Queens la Flor d'Sevillana, 50 in a box (Small size, like cigarettes)	"	4	0
Vera, Flor Fina Reina Victoria, gold foil and rings, 25 in a box	"	6	8
Flor d'Alma Flor Fina Victoria, fina in Silver foil and rings, 25 in a box	"	4	0
La Perla, Bouquets, with rings, 50 in a box	"	8	0
Mi Reina, Flor Fina Invincibles, with rings, 50 in a box	"	6	0
Rothschild, 5 inches long, in boxes of 25, of 3 strengths		3	0
Regalia del Principe, in boxes of 100		7	8
Pour la Noblesse, in boxes of 25 with rings		4	0
Bouquets (La Sirene), 25 do.		4	0
Trabucos Finos 100		9	0

REAL MANILA CIGARS.

Primo de Rivera, in boxes of 25, with silver foil			6	8
Favoritas Antonio Lopez	25, with rings		5	8
Bouquets "	25, "		4	0
Non Plus Ultra "	50, "		8	0
Isabelas "	50, "		7	0

CAVITE BRAND.

Neuvo Habano Especial No. 1, in boxes of 100		6	0
" " " No. 2, " 100		5	0
" " " No. 3, " 100		4	8

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.

W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

THE "CROWN" PIANO.

ONE of the best known PIANOS in America to-day is the "CROWN." It is as well known in America as the great makers of the Continent that have been known for over a century across the water.

What has caused the popularity of the "CROWN," may be asked by those not familiar with the Piano. We will answer briefly that it is on account of its superb mechanism. Every little detail of the instrument is looked after by expert mechanics with the greatest care, from the sounding-board to its exterior design. The men who examine every part to that which goes to make up the whole of the numerous details of a first class Piano have had years of experience in Piano building and regulating. Those men not only know the demands of the hour, but are constantly making experiments and improvements whenever and wherever an opportunity presents itself. On account of this care and study the "CROWN" Piano is known as a marvellous instrument in construction and perfection of tone, quality, delicate action and artistic design. But this is not all. While the "CROWN" Piano in all its qualities mentioned, is as near perfection as skill can make it, it is capable of imitating the sound of nearly every orchestral instrument known. This instead of detracting from the sweet and pure tone of the Piano, improves it.

In connection with the other features is a practice clavier, a device which never allows the hammer to touch the strings during periods of practice, thus saving the Pianos from constant wear, and at the same time saving the performer the annoyance of that continuous monotone so distasteful to a sensitive ear.

ORCHESTRAL GRAND

"CROWN" PIANO.

THE PIANO OF MANY TONES.

Mahogany finish on solid hardwood. Seven and one-third octaves, Overstrung Scale. Three unisons to each note except in heavy bass section. Genuine ivory and ebony keys. Full iron frame. Genuine hand carved ornamentations. Music rack full length of top frame. Solid brass continuous hinges on lid and fall-board, highly nickel plated. Nickel plated pedals, hammer rail and action brackets. Four pedals, Patent mouse-proof device and all the latest patented improvements.

CASH RS. 950.

On the Hire System } For 12 months Rs. 88-12 per month,
" 21 " ; " 47-8 "

EXTRAS.

Packing Case ...	...Rs. 25	Revolving Piano Stool	...Rs. 18
Woollen Cover ...	... " 15	Set of insulators ...	... " 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,350 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

FEVERS! MALARIA!! PLAGUE!!!

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrique, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS:

M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,

24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

THE WONDERFUL MISSION OF "ANTEXEMA."

DO you know that some of the worst and apparently hopeless cases of ECZEMA and SKIN DISEASES have been simply and inexpensively cured by the use of "ANTEXEMA?" When sparingly applied to the parts affected it forms over them a thin artificial coating, which immediately allays the itching and burning, and so in a little time heals the inflamed surface.

"ANTEXEMA" is sold in bottles, price, Re. 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents:

MASTERS BROS.,
99, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 5,282 tons, WILL SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 17th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 8th August, 1902.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED TURNER, HOARE & Co., ENGINEERS, of BOMBAY, our SOLE AGENTS for the SUPPLY of our ELECTRIC LIGHT FITTINGS, including MOTORS, SWITCHBOARDS, LAMPS, ELECTRIC HEATING APPARATUS, and all accessories.

We have arranged to keep in Bombay a Large Stock of the above, all inquiries regarding which, should be addressed to TURNER, HOARE & Co., 8, Elphinstone Circle.

VERITYS, Ltd.

August 1st, 1902.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "MARIA VALERIE," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU" from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in Dock (K. Shed Princes Dock). All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 8th August 1902.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & CO.

1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE COURT of WARDS, Madras, is prepared to receive OFFERS of LOANS on behalf of the KALAHASTI and KARVETNAGAR ESTATES now under its management, the amounts required being about 41 lakhs for the former and 88 lakhs for the latter estate. Further information may be obtained on enquiry (preferably personal) at the office of the Court of Wards, Chenaik, Madras. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned.

A. R. CUMMING,
Secretary.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 2,44,700, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full Particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 209 and 210 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 22nd July, 1902.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by NOON, on the 15th of August, 1902. No tender below 94 will be considered.

The allotment should be fully paid up, on or before the 15th of September, 1902

(Sd.) MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 23rd July, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF BURMA CUT TEAKWOOD WAGON ROOF BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Agent of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P. M. (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, 1902, for the supply of

60 TONS BURMA CUT TEAKWOOD WAGON ROOF BOARDS.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Railway's printed form, which can be had on application to the Undersigned, together with specification and particulars of delivery.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th August, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 429 of 1895.

NUSSERWANJEE NOWROJEE GHEEWALLA ..... Plaintiff

VERSUS

ZIBOON NISSA KHANOOM ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of April, 1902, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of September, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff, and the Defendant respectively to and in

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the Bellasis Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, under Old No. 4 New No. 16014, Old Survey No. A-4570, A-45703, New Survey No. 6438, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the Bellasis Road, on or towards the South by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards the East by a Public Passage, and on or towards the West by the Foras Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the Bellasis Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District and Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-five square yards or thereabouts, and, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 4, New No. 16014, Old Survey No. A-4570, A-45703, New Survey No. 6438, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North, South and West by the property fourthly hereinafter described, and on or towards the East by a Mahomedan Mosque.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate in 14 Kamatipoora Street, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Five hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, under Old No. 78, New No. 16088, New Survey No. 4-5438, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards South by the 14 Kamatipura Street, on or towards the East by the property of Furdoonji Edulji Bharoocha, and on or towards the West by the Foras Road.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Land or ground of the Quit and ground rent tenure situate on the Bellasis Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and seventy-four square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, of which one piece or portion admeasuring six hundred and-sixty-three square yards and three-ninths of a square yard, is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, under Old Nos. 3162,3163, 3165 and 3172, New No. 16035, Old Survey No. 4570 to 4572 4586, New Survey No. 2-6438, another piece admeasuring three hundred and ninety square yards, is assessed by the same Collector under Old No. 3159, 3160, New No. 100-3, Old Survey No. 4561, 4562, New Survey No. 4-6438, and a third piece or portion admeasuring two hundred square yards, is assessed by the same Collector under old Nos. 4980 4981, New No. 1119, New Survey Nos. 4638, 4737, New Survey No. 2-6438, and the fourth of which said piece or portion of land admeasuring Twenty Square yards and eight-ninths of a square yard, as assessed under Old No 4762, New No. 11135, Old Survey No. 4291, New Survey No. 2-6438 and all which said land is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore thirdly described, or towards the East by a passage and the property hereinbefore secondly described, and on or towards the West by the Foras Road, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-house and premises built and standing on the said several pieces or parcels, which are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 712, 713 to 715, 12 K, 22-0, 22 H, 22 I and 2223, and Street Nos. 63, 184, 185, 186, 1, 2, 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI and MOOS, Attorneys or the Plaintiff above-named, at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of July, 1902

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 199 of 1898.

KHANDERAO HARISCHANDRA MOORANJAN, Sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of HARISCHANDRA VASUDEO MOORANJAN, deceased ..... Plaintiff

VS.

JAVERBAI, Widow of KARRIMJEE IBRAHIM KARRIMJEE, the Son, FATMABAI, AMTUBAI, MARIAMBAI, DAYAMBAI, MANECKBAI, and SAKKENABAI, the daughters all being the heirs and legal representatives of KARIMJEE MOOSAJEE, deceased ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 1st day of March 1902, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following properties, viz:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land and ground situate lying and being at Ripon Road in the City of Bombay, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixteen square yards or thereabouts, equivalent to six kathis and half of another kathi and one square yard and half of another square yard and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 254, New No. 14,032, Old Survey No. 269, and New Survey No. 1-3553, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the Fazendari vacant land or ground, on or towards the East by the land or ground leased to Davidin Madorilal and another, on or towards the West by the aforesaid Ripon Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Parsee Sorabjee and which the said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the use and possession of the heirs of the said sub or under lessor and their tenants,

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, in the City of Bombay, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, equivalent to six kathis and half of another kathi and half square yard, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under old No. 269 and New Survey No. 3553, and it is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the public passage left by Fazendar, on or towards the East by the Fazendari vacant land or ground, on or towards the West by the Ripon Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Kassamjee Moosajee, and which the said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the use and possession of the heirs of the said sub or under lessor. For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MIRZA and MIRZA, attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 39 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of July, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
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No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

THE "CROWN" PUZZLE given free. It is hard to work the puzzle but it is harder to find Organs equal to the "CROWN" Best for Church. Best for Homes. The Puzzle will be found an interesting and amusing problem.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 33, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 230 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

LOST—Between Mazewether Road, and Colaba Railway Station, a Gold Diamond Crescent-shaped Brooch. Finder bringing it to COMMANDER BLACK, Port Officer, will be rewarded.

GENTS BOOTS and SHOES at SALE PRICES—Some excellent Black and Tan Shoes, handsewn. Reduced to Rs. 4-8 and 5, and Boots Rs. 5-14 and 6-9. Also cheaper qualities at Rs 2-8 and 3-4. During our Clearance Sale only.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, have resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices i.e. 3 Copies, Cabinet Size Portraits, for Rs. 10, during this month.

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, as the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

JUST LANDED.—A very fine Selection of best AMERICAN PLATED WARE by Reed and Barton, consisting of Ice Pitchers, Tea and Coffee Sets, Centre Pieces, Vases, etc—M. BRESLAUER & Co, 9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

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RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

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9 to 12 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1902.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

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	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
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The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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Agent.

Calcutta, 15th July 1901.

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BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) " 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 " " " " " 3 "
4 " " " " " 5 "

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

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The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

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For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

E. WESTON,
Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
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MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES;

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been Gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotion in the Army and Navy Gazetted up to May 6, 1902.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road Bombay.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Send in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. NORTON, 30 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2	0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope ...	2	0
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics	1	0
Light from the East, by Edith Ward	1	0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller...	1	0
Mr. Elliott, by J. O. Ford...	2	0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2	0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2	0
Algebra, Part I, Langley and Bradly	2	0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	9
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
Military Dialogues by Lieut-Colonel H.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND WITH BUNGALOW, &c., below French Bridge, Girgaum, formerly known as the Mahomedan Mills.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the concerned—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Girgaum, near the French Bridge, containing by admeasurement 3,442 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements, chawls, bungalow, &c. Also about 1,822 square yards of Government land or ground, together with the chawls, bungalow standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GILDER STREET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 o'clock, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the property situate at Girder Street, Bombay, by order of the Transferees of the mortgagee, on account and risk of Soondercbai Cursandas and Kalchasroo Burjorji Chokesy, the property described in the Schedule hereto in pursuance of the power of sale vested in them by the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 25th day of March, 1901, and made between Soondercjee Cursandas of the one part and Kalchasroo Burjorji Chokesy of the other part, and a deed dated the 28th day of March, 1901, and made between Kalchasroo Burjorji Chokesy of the one part and the said transferees of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Little and Co., attorneys for the Transferees of the Mortgagee at their Office, at Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Foras Freehold land containing according to the deeds relating to the property 28,416 square yards or thereabouts, but by recent admeasurement 28,479 square yards or thereabouts, together with all the tenements or buildings standing thereon, all which premises are situate at Gilder Street within the City and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the said Gilder Street, on or towards the west by a portion of the B. B. & C. I. Railway line, on or towards the north by the Bridge called the Bellasis Bridge on the Bellasis Road, and on or towards the south by a public rain water drain and

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Foras Freehold land containing by admeasurement 76 square yards or thereabouts, situated near Gilder Street, aforesaid in the City and Registration District of Bombay on the west side of the said Railway line and bounded on or towards the east by the said B. B. & C. I. Railway lines, on or towards the west and south by Government land, and on or towards the north by a public drain, and which said premises hereinbefore firstly and secondly described were formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 339, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366 and 392, and have been latterly registered in the said books under Nos. 12,576, 12577, 12578, 12579 and 12580, and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 2811, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821 (1), 2821 (2), 2821 (3), 2821 (4), 2822 (1), 2122 (2), 2820, 2824, 1825, 1827 and 2828, and Street Nos. 98, 102, 101, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 118a, 118b, 118c, 120, 120a, 122, 124 (2nds), and 126 and which said premises hereinbefore firstly and secondly described are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Soondercbai Cursandas.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Frere Road, opposite St. George's Hospital, the Hospital kit of the Kandla Plague Hospital—

Consisting of iron bedsteads, chairs, tables screens, sanitary bed pans, medicine bottles, cupboards copper and brass cooking utensils, pots of plants, corrugated iron sheets Mangalore tiles, stoneunder marble slabs, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th August, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMPS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned the following incandescent Electric lamps,

About 1,500 lamps of 100 voltage and 16 candle power.
" 1,000 lamps of 125 voltage and 16 candle power.

The above lamps will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Household furniture, such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, almira, cupboards, hat and book stands, brass double bedstead, Gocart, clock by French, Royal Exchange, London, two four-light cut glass gas chandeliers with lustres.

1 cinematograph by French with lime light and 10 films of beautiful views.
1 pair table telephones.
1 Chubb's safe on stand.
1 Milner's safe on stand.

By order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hertle, Smith & Co., Ld., of Arollo Street—

80 dozen assorted Munton's remedies and 27 dozen 2 ozs Atkinson's perfumery.

AT 2 P.M.

Few gent's and lady's bicycles by different makers.
1 light vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 11th August, 1902.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES :—64, Princes Street, Edinburgh

ESTABLISHED 1809.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £ 2,750,000 of which £687,500 paid up.

ACCUMULATED LIFE FUNDS £ 12,000,000.

ENDOWMENT AND WHOLE TERM POLICIES ISSUED AT MODERATE RATES.

QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION of PROFITS.

AT the LAST DIVISION of PROFITS a BONUS of £ 1-8-0 per cent. was declared. The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December, 1905.

For Prospectuses and necessary forms please apply to

MESSRS. KING KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Standard Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 11,61,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	190 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 5 0	30	222 12 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	229 0 0
40	190 9 0	40	243 15 0	40	364 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£ 95 5-8	= plus 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	£10 0 3-4	= unchanged
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£16 8 1-2	= do.
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£24 12-16	= do.
Bar Silver in London	24 3-16	= do.
Do. 2 months hence	24 1-8	= do.
Do. New York	52 1-2	= do.
Exchange on London at Paris	25'19	= do.
Berlin Cheques on London	20'48 3-4	= — 1-4
Exchange on New York	4'28	= plus 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= unchanged
" Short London Bills	2 5-8 "	= do.
" Indian Bank Bills	2 7-8 "	= do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 "	= do.
6 Do. Do.	3 3-8 "	= do.
Interest, day to day loans	2 3-4 "	= plus 1-2
Do. 7 day market loans	2 3-8 "	= unchanged

Shipping Arrivals—Ettrickdale.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 7,000. Spot 4 28-32, plus 3-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4'36	4'25	4'19	4'16
plus 2	plus 3	plus 3	plus 2
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4'14	4'14	4'14	4'13
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2	plus 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	2,000 Bales.
" Last year	900 "
Exports to Great Britain	5,000 "
" Continent	Nil
Mid-Uplands	9 plus 1-16
Futures, month of Dec.	7'65 — 4
Do. do. March	7'64 — 5
Coffee	5 1-2 — 1 8

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 3-8
Futures month of Sept.	7'74 — 5
Do. Dec.	7'45 — 4

Closing tone steady.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£20,000
Gold do.	£10,000
Silver to Hongkong	£23,000
Weeks Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	12,600
" Exports to Great Britain	16,000
" " to Continent	20,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	139,000
" " at Interior Ports	50,000

	Bales.
Total week's sales	35,000
" Sold on spec.	1,000
" Sold for exportation	2,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	50,000
" Actual exports	7,000
" Week's imports	18,000
" Stock	537,000
Surats week's sales	100
" Amount forwarded to consumers	600
" Week's Imports	2,000
" Stock	3,000
Afloat American	20,000
" Indian	3,000

White Karachi Wheat 28 July-Aug. Sellers. Linseed 54 1-2, Aug.-Sept, Sellers. Tone quiet. Para Rubber 3s. 0 3 4d.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 8th August 1902 :—

Cotton	269	bales.
Wheat	25,933	cwts.
Linseed	359	"
Rapeseed	854	"
Gingellyseed	74	"
Poppyseed	350	"
Groundnuts	Nil	
Castorseed	3,350	"
Rice	1,527	"
Myrabollams	193	"
Cottonseed	751	"

Imports of Treasure ex s. s. Persia from London :—

Silver Bullion	Rs	4,52,930
Gold Coin	"	22,500

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 12-16
Bar Silver	24 2-16

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	3
E Maxgon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalapura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	4
Hospitals	0	1	4
Total	3	2	85
Same date last year	31	22	128

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	3
E Maxgon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalapura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total	1	2	96
Total plague deaths to date	119,510	99,132	
Same date last year	28	29	127

POONA RACES.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13,

Second Entries closed at 8 p.m. on Saturday 9th August.

The Stick Stakes—Distance 1 mile over 5 flights.

1st Entries 8.

9 Mr Percy Fischer's g aus g Good Boy 14 0 3-1.

Arab Consolation Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.

1st Entries 7.

8 Mr R R S's ch a h Zooraf 13 3 1-2
9 Mr A M Amer's b a h Cromer 14 0

The Little Maiden Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 9.

10 Messrs Mathuradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's b a h Shaiboob 13 2.

The Midget Plate—Distance 1-2 mile.

1st Entries 16.

17 Mr Mohanlal T Shroff's g a h Bukhtawhr 13 3.
18 Messrs Abdool Aziz bin Shif and Joseph Antony's b a h Young Sherali 13-2.

NOTICE.

Poona, 5th Extra Meeting, Saturday 16th August, 1902.
Owners are reminded that 1st Entries close at 6 p.m. on Monday 11st August 1902.
2nd Entries close at 8 p.m. on Wednesday 13th August 1902.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 9th Aug.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If you hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer." for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glan is are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders) is Rs. 2, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

JONES—STRANACK—July 16, at the Abbey Church, Whitby, Yorkshire, by the Rev. Canon Austin, M.A., Rector, Arthur Reginald Jones, M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. of Whitby, to Violet Maud, third daughter of F. D. Stranack, Esq.

DEATH.

LUMSDEN—July 9, at Aberdeen, Scotland, John James Foote Lumsden, late Bengal Civil Service.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SADLER—August 9, at 3, Elphinstone Circle, Sarah Ann widow of the late David Sadler, aged 65 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRUCE—August 2, at Murree, the wife of Captain J E L Bruce, R A, of a son.
DAVID—August 4, at Coonoor, the wife of I E David Madras Police, of a son.
DFRAZER—August 7, at Loocek's Gardens, Kilpauk, the wife of Civil Apothecary B Dfrazer, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BALLANTYNE—August 4, at Bangalore, after a long and painful illness (malarial enlargement of the liver and spleen), Edwin Harold Gilles, the loved son of Edwin and Camilla Ballantyne, aged 17 years, 7 months and 8 days.
MESHAM—August 5, at Ahmednagar, after a few days' illness, Captain Capel Hanbury Mesham, The Connaught Rangers.
WEBB—August 5, Henry Lapthorne, Police Department, Adoni, beloved son of Sophia and Harry Lapthorne Webb, late Conductor of the Public Works Department, aged 26 years and 8 months.

KEMP'S
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water 4-42 m., 4-17a. Low water. 10-10m., 10-52a. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

FOOTBALL.

Oxford L. I. vs. Rovers.

THE SCOTTISH ZENANA MISSION REPORT.

At the distribution of prizes at the meeting of the Scottish Zenana Mission on Friday, the following result was read :—

The Church of Scotland Zenana Mission takes up four branches of work. Firstly—Medical work : We have in Poona City a Furdah Hospital with 35 beds, two resident doctors (women), two European and six Native Nurses. Free dispensaries are open three times a week with attendance varying from 60 to 140. The number of in-patients and the percentage of those entering for serious operations show the confidence inspired by the treatment there. Secondly.—Visiting and teaching women and girls in their homes. This branch of work is less than it was, owing partly to losses in the Mission staff, and partly to the frequent visitations of plague in late years. Thirdly.—Visiting and preaching among the villages to the south-west of Poona. In connection with this branch an outstation at Pand has lately been opened. School Work.—This is carried on in three ways. (a) There are seven day schools for girls with 1,800 girls on the books and two mixed schools in villages close to Poona with 100 names on their rolls. To-day four out of the seven girl's schools are assembled of these Shadashive School, Sunwar School, and Nanus Peit School are Vernacular Schools only, the Civil Lines School is a large school situate in the Centre and has a vernacular and an anglo-vernacular side. At present we have only classes up to the 5th A. V. Standard, but we hope in the future to teach up to matriculation. (b) There is also the Orphanage and boarding school now moved to the building built by the Public Works Department, and admirably adapted to our purposes. At the time it was begun all building grants-in-aid were stopped for some years, but at the instance of the Educational Department, Government directed that the construction might be undertaken by the Public Works Department free of establishment charges as their aid to the Education Work of the institution. Here we have 70 boarders and arrangements for the Education of the blind as well as of the seeing. We have at present four blind pupils and a blind teacher. They are taught the ordinary standards on the Braille system, with simple sewing, and basket-making has lately been added. There is also a training class for teachers. This is a part of the work which we hope to develop and improve greatly, now that we have obtained larger and better quarters. Ten of the teachers trained by the Mission in former years live here, and work in our various day-schools, others have married and work in other towns. We should have no difficulty in finding work for six times the number we have hitherto been able to train. We propose also in the future to open a separate division of the Boarding School for pupils of higher position whose parents wish them to be trained to a certain extent in European manners. Fees will be according to the food and comforts required, and arrangements for keeping caste strictly will be made if necessary, but no exceptions will be made to the general rule that all pupils must receive Bible teaching. To break this rule would be to defeat the object for which this Mission exists. Religion is indispensable, for the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and a good understanding have all they who keep His Commandments.

CRICKET.

RALLI BROTHERS' C. C. vs. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE C. C.

This match was played in the Esplanade, on Saturday and resulted in a draw. Appended are the scores :—

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE C. C.

Mullan c Agaskar, b Writer	21
Pavri, b Writer	27
Masani, c Sorab Batliwala, b K Rodgers	0
Davur, b K Rodgers	9
Lam, c Talpade, b K Rodgers	2
Elchidana, b Writer	24
Irance, b Writer	3
Batliwala, c K Rodgers, b Writer	0
Engineer b Sorab Batliwalla	4
Dadabhoy, b Writer	7
Palkiwalla, not out	6
Extras	17
Total	120

RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

B D Gagrat, not out	36
M M Talpade, c Mullan, b Pavri	13
K G Rodgers, b Pavri	0
P H Pinto, c Lam, b Pavri	9
Sorab Batliwalla, b Lam	1
B B Panthaki, b Pavri	1
S V Agaskar, b Pavri	0
F Gordon, b Lam	1
D M Writer, not out	4
J C Machliwalla, did not bat.	
J J Rodgers, do.	
Extras	4
Total for 7 wickets	69

POONA FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 16TH AUGUST.

Owners are reminded that 1st Entries close at 6 p.m. on Monday 11th August, 2nd Entries close at 8 p.m. on Wednesday 13th August.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretar, W.I. T.C.

Poona, 6th August, 1902.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th August 1902.

1. There will be Gun Drill, at Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters to-morrow (Tuesday) and Thursday, the 14th inst., at 8-15 p.m.
2. There will be Morris Tube Practice, to-morrow (Tuesday) and Thursday the 14th inst., at 8-15 p.m., at Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

FOONA RACES.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 9.

To-day's meeting was most sucessful. There was a large attendance and the sport was excellent. Swiftsure went out favourite in the first race and won easily, though Gnullo, who was saved for the run home, tried to fight out the issue. The second event went to the favourite also ; but in the Little Arab Plate Chancellor at remunerative odds got home a splendid winner. Backers tipped the right thing in the Maiden Plate, but Tam Ring upset the backers of Patriciao in the Special Stakes. Response won the Auction, Stakes. Shaking off a challenge by Ayrdale, Shah Jehan won the last race very gamely. Details :—

The Maiden Hurdle Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. A hurdle race for horses which have not won a hurdle race, value Rs. 200 or over. W. A. raised 2lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1900, hurdle race value Rs. 100 or over ; once, 5lbs. ; twice, 10lbs. ; oftener, 14lbs. Distance—1 mile over 5 flights.

Aga S. Shah's br aus g Swiftsure, 10st 7lbs ..... Cowell 1
Mr Mathuradas Goculdas's Gnullo, 10st 7lbs ..... Opie 2
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus g Stoddart, 10st 7lbs ..... Scott 3

Also ran :—Chokebore, 10st. 7lbs. ; Glencoe, 10st. 7lbs. ; Rowcommon, 10st. 7lbs. (car. 10st. 10lbs.) ; Servador, 10st. 7lbs. ; Here's Luck, 10st. 11lb.

Here's Luck led over the first two hurdles, followed at an interval of two lengths by Swiftsure, who caught the leader up and passed him at the third fence. Gnullo then got into better position and was over the last fence just behind Swiftsure who won by a length ; three lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 59 2-5 secs.

The Newcomer's Plate—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 13-3 and under, landed since 1st July, 1901. 13-3 to carry 8st, 12lbs. W. I. (no landing allowance). Penalties—winner, race value Rs. 100 or over ; once, 5lbs. ; twice, 10lbs. ; oftener, 14lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit, 9st 3lbs ..... C B Mahomed 1
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma, 8st 9lbs ... Nama 2
Messrs Abdool Aziz bin Shif and Joseph Antony's b a h Young Sher Ali, 8st 5lbs ..... Oomerkhan 3

Also ran :—For Ever, 9st. 3lbs. ; Obyan, 8st. 6lbs. ; Sincerity, 8st. 6lbs. ; Alonzo, 8st. 6lbs. ; Shelter, 8st. 3lbs. ; Settler, 7st. 13lbs.

Shettler led to the bend, where Hermit, in the centre, came out and won easily from Mosumma with a fine run from the outside. Won by half-a-length ; three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—55 secs.

The Little Arab Plate—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. A handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Westropp's b a h Chancellor, 8st 3lbs ..... Penton 1
Mr Anandji Nanji's b a h President, 9st 5lbs ... Oomerkhan 2
Mr R R S's ch a h Zooraf, 6st 6lbs ..... Kamad 3

Also ran :—Brigand, 9st. 12lbs. ; Achilles, 8st. 13lbs. ; Fruit Salt, 8st. 8lbs. ; Narunjee, 8st. 6lbs. ; Gallant, 8st. 1lb. ; Shatboob, 7st. 8lbs. ; John Roberts 6st.

Zooraf led President to the bend, where all closed up and Chancellor took up the running from President and held him safe. Won by half-a-length ; a length between second and third. Distance—1 min. 24 2-5 secs.

The Maiden Plate.—Winner Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Horses. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties—Winner, since 31st March, 1900, race value Rs. 100 or over ; once 5lbs. ; twice, 10lbs. ; three times, 14lbs. ; oftener, 18lbs. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under, old measurement, 5lbs., new measurement, 12lbs. Distance —1 mile.

Mr F M Garda's br a h Narunjee, 8st 5lbs ..... Southall 1
Mr A M Amer's b a h Cromer, 7st 8lbs ..... Kamad 2
Major Ustace's b a h Active, 7st 8lbs (car 7 st 11lbs) ..... Weatherall 3

Also ran :—Fakir II., 9st. 3lbs. ; Chungiz, 9st. 3lbs. ; Shahin, 9st. 1lb. ; Dispute, 8st. 10lbs. ; Artist, 8st. 2lbs. ; Silvermane, 7st. 12lbs.

Chungiz led up to the three furlongs' post, with the rest in a bunch three lengths behind. At the bend Cromer and Narunjee raced level to the distance, where the latter had him beat and won by two and-a-half lengths ; one and-a-half lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 57 secs.

The Special Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for all Ponies 14-1 and under, the bona-fide property of officers of H. M.'s Navy, Army or Indian Civil Service. G. Rs. only. Distance—5 furlongs.

Capt The Hon C Greville's b c b g Tamring, 11st ..... Capt Wood 1
Lt-Col Eccles' b aus g Widgeon, 11st 7lbs (car 11st 7lbs) ..... Mr Maynell 2
Vety-Major Hazelton's b aus g Patrician, 11st 9lbs ..... Owner 3

Also ran :—Waress, 11st. 10lbs. ; Lady Dean, 11st. 4lbs. ; Zora, 11st. 3lbs. ; Secra, 10st. 8lbs ; Bellevue, 10st. 7lbs. ; Sir Laddie, 10st. 4lbs. ; and Murfua, 9st. 3lbs.

Zora led Bellevue up to the furlong post, and then fell back. Entering the straight Patrician led, attended by Widgeon. A splendid finish was witnessed, Tam Ring coming up with a rush in front of the stand and winning by a neck ; half-a-length between second and third. Time—1 min. 9 2-5 secs.

The Auction Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. A selling race for Horses. Horses entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 9st. 3lbs. added or deducted for each Rs. 100 above or below that price. Allowances—Maidens, 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Finch's b aus g Response, 7st 4lbs ..... Hoyt 1
H H Aga Khan's br g Ayrdale, 9st ..... Cowell 2
Mr Westropp's ch aus g Vedette, 8st 11lbs ..... Penton 3

Also ran :—Lady Merrystone, 8st. 7lbs.

Response led the whole course and just shook off a strong challenge from Ayrdale at the post and won by half-a-length ; two and a half lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 4 4-5 secs.

The Selling Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. W. I. 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Allowances—Ponies new measurement, 7lbs ; ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 100 or over, 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch a h Shah Jehan, 7st 11lbs ..... Southall 1
H H Maharajan Holkar's b a h Jeddah, 6st 2lbs ..... Bennett 2

Mr Mohunlal T Shroff's g a h Buktawar, 7st 3lbs .. Hoyt 3

Also ran :—Sweetlips, 8st. ; Chichester, 7st. 3lbs. ; Magistrate, 7st. 2lbs. ; Jodhpore, 6st. 8lbs.

Jaddah led to the bend, where Shah Jehan drew level and beat Jeddah at the distance. Won by three-quarters of a length, half a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 8 1-2 secs.

LAWN TENNIS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, AUG. 9.

YESTERDAY evening the finals in the men's singles (handicap) were concluded before a large and interested crowd of spectators, who were rewarded by witnessing play of a very high order. Major Field (owe 30-3) defeated Mr. Henderson (plus 15) by 9-7 6-3, after a very close contest, advantage sets having to be played. In the first set "5 all," "6 all," "7 all" had to be called before Major Field was able to win two games in succession, and then take the set. It is hardly necessary to say that his play was admirable, his placing being to a nicety and his pace fast, while the way he kept his length and retained good length balls time after time was marvellous. Mr. Henderson is to be greatly congratulated on his stubborn resistance. It is true that he was in receipt of long odds, yet it took even Major Field all he knew to score, and it was not till well into the middle of the second set that Mr. Henderson showed signs of giving in. It is seldom that a game is played where fewer strokes were hit out of court. Captain Greig (owe 30-3) after defeating Mr. Maxwell in the first round was defeated in turn in the second by Mr. Arthur (owe 15-3.) The latter played wonderfully well in this match.

Below will be found a detailed result of the Tournament :—

1st Round.

Mr. Sowell owe 15.1 beat Col Fooks owe 3-6 15
5.6 6.5 6.3
Mr Henderson plus 15 beat Mr Fulton plus 15.
6.0 6.4
Mr Arthur owe 15.3 beat Mr Hedly Henderson plus 15
6.4 6.4
Capt Greig owe 30.3 beat Mr Maxwell owe 1-6 15,
6-3 6-4 6-5
Mr Philips Scr. beat Mr Williams plus 15
6.1 6.2
Mr Swife owe 4-6 15 beat Mr Duxbury owe 15
6.2 3.6 6.5
Major Field owe 30.3 beat Mr Keatinge owe 15
6.0 6.0
Mr McCraith owe 2-6 15 beat Major Jackson owe 15
6.4 6.3

2nd Round.

Mr Henderson beat Mr Lovell
6.1 6.3
Mr Arthur beat Captain Greig
6.5 6.2
Mr Swifte W O Mr Phelips scr
Major Field beat Mr McCraith
6.0 6.2

3rd Round

Mr Henderson beat Mr Arthur
6.0 6.0
Major Field beat Mr Swifte
6.0 6.2

Finals

Major Field beat Mr Henderson
9.7 6.3

THE INSTALLATION AT MYSORE.

THE HISTORY OF THE STATE.

ON Friday the Viceroy installed as Ruler of Mysore the Maharaja Krishna Raja Wodayer Bahadur, twenty-fourth of his line and fourth of his name. The presence of the King-Emperor's representative in itself marked the ceremony as one of no ordinary significance nor is it difficult to imagine the reason—apart from the fact that Mysore is one of the three premier States of India, and its Chief entitled to a 21-gun salute—which have led Lord Curzon to travel sixteen hundred miles at this season of the year, to personally entrust His Highness with the administration of his territories. The briefest retrospect only of the history of Mysore, since the defeat and death of Tippu, will serve to explain the peculiar interest of the Government of India in the State's administration, and the closeness of the ties that bind the ruling house to the paramount Power.

On the fall of Seringapatam the province was at the feet of the conquerors ; and, so far as equity was concerned, the Company and Nizam All might have divided it between them. The Marquis of Wellesley, however, influenced by motives no less of generosity than of policy, took advantage of the survival of a descendant of the legitimate rulers to re-create a Hindu sovereignty. For twelve years, with the management in the able hands of Purnaya Diwan and Regent, all went well. But the Maharaja Krishna Raja Wodayar, though not without amiable qualities, lacked the character requisite for a successful ruler. Succeeding in 1811 to full coffers and a peaceful domain, he had soon emptied his treasury by his extravagance, whilst his want of administrative ability and his other weaknesses resulted in a steadily decreasing revenue and general discontent, culminating in 1831 in rebellion. To quell this British troops had to be called in, and in the case of any other State, under the policy of non-intervention then accepted, annexation would inevitably have followed. Fortunately for the ruling house, the Marquis of Wellesley, in advance of the policy of his day, had provided in the subsidiary Treaty of 1799 for interference under certain circumstances. Annexation was not resorted to. But Lord William Bentinck decided that it was "necessary to transfer the entire administration of the country into the hands of British officer." For fifty years from 1831 Mysore was administered by a Commission of British officers, and under men like Sir Mark Cubbon and Mr. Bowring order was evolved, contentment restored, and an Administration organised on the British model. Meanwhile the Maharaja had lived in receipt of a pension, retaining his titular rank, but being allowed no share in administration. His petitions for restoration met with unvarying refusal ; and, when, in 1868, he adopted a son, it was uncertain whether the adoption would be recognised, in 1886 however the case was reconsider in detail, the late Prime Minister, then Lord Cranborne, being Secretary of State, and it was decided that, whilst no change could be made in the Maharaja's position, his adopted son would be recognised. To Sir Stafford Northcote, who had succeeded Lord Cranborne at the India Office, fell the duty of communicating this decision in 1867. The Maharaja died the next year, at the ripe age of 74. It is not the least of the many lucky accidents that have saved the house of Mysore, that the Maharaja outlived the days of

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1902.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

WHILE the House of Commons the other day was busy with a futile debate on the Ladysmith heliograms, the Lords took up the question of the education of military officers. Lord Monkswell introduced the subject, calling attention to the Report of the Committee of Military Education, moving that immediate steps be taken to "remedy the deplorable state of things disclosed". He also moved the immediate appointment of an Inspector-General with an adequate staff. Lord Monkswell is one of those who accepts the report of the Committee in its entirety and with it the condemnation of the military, colleges, believing that there is absolutely no incentive to learn at Sandhurst, and that no notice is taken of superior merit in the examinations. He was indignant that Government should have allowed three months to elapse after receipt of the report without taking the necessary steps to appoint a high official from the active staff to supervise military education. He did not suggest that Government could by this time have formulated a complete scheme of military education, but that they could at least have taken the first step. There was something unreasonable in Lord Monkswell's remarks, for with the cream of the army abroad it was not an easy matter to fix upon a desirable man for the post, or suitable men for the suggested advisory committee. Lord Harris took this view; indeed, he went further, and asserted that the present deplorable state of things could not be remedied by the appointment of an Inspector-General, though of course a good deal would depend on the man. But though he admitted the military educational system was unsatisfactory, we are glad to find our late Governor made a spirited defence of the youthful officer, the first which has yet been attempted in high places. When he considered the long and severe war through which they had passed, during which the greatest responsibilities had been thrown upon young officers, who had had to set an example to their men, and who had done their best under a new condition of warfare to help their country, it made his blood boil to read the things that were said of the young officer in the British army. If he had not shown the intelligence he might have shown and if he was not possessed of the education he ought to have, it was the system that was at fault and not the young officer who was to blame.

Lord Harris was undoubtedly right, and it was pleasant to find his lordship's remarks find an earnest supporter in the Bishop of Hereford. Indeed the prelate surpassed Lord Harris, contending that nothing had occurred to show that the South African war had demonstrated the defects in the training of the British officer, and for the reason that the war had been one of such an extremely novel character and the conditions so unusual. These facts have been held to account for the prolonged character of the war, and for the failings of many senior officers. Why not then of junior officers, who, for the first time in history have been called upon to take up independent commands for which they had had no previous training? As the Bishop of Hereford urged, they had been opposed to an unusually brave and determined white race of men who had been fighting for their independence, and he anticipated that never again would any of them see the British army engage such an enemy as that. We thought the reaction would come sooner or later, and that due credit would be given to the junior officer for his pluck and his intelligence. But we cannot close our eyes to the fact that, as General Ian Hamilton said, it had not been "form" for the young officer to be keen on his profession. He does not join the army to work because he knows he will not be paid for his work. He joins it because he knows it will secure for him by first the most pleasant means by which to kill time, so long as he can depend on a sufficiently handsome allowance to enable him to make ends meet. He has nothing to gain by keenness and so long as he works to the pitch of being able to pass his examinations it has sufficed. Depend upon, it the question of pay lies at the bottom of all army reform. If an officer is paid according to the value of his services, he will work that his renumeration may be increased. He will pass his examinations, first sitting not the last, for the British officer is made of the same material as his brother in civil employment, and where he has no advantage to gain by working it is but natural that he will not work. Exceptional cases there may be, but not many.

Doubtless it is desirable to raise the standard of education but it does not pronounce the young officer incompetent, because as Lord Monkswell observed, he could not write an intelligible report. There are comparatively few men in any walk of life who can, and the correspondence addressed to the editor of a newspaper furnishes sufficient evidence in support of the statement that not one educated man in twenty is capable of writing half a column of English sound enough to satisfy the requirements of a Board School teacher. But that does not pronounce an officer unfit for his duty, or reduce a merchant's chances of success. The Bishop of Hereford gave it as his belief that if it were desired to have anything like an ideal system of training, the real method was to establish one great national institution governed by a body of men in which the civilian element should be strongly represented. If the officers came from a great national institution they would have mutual knowledge of each other and mutual respect, which would make them better officers. Such an institution as he proposed would have to depend on the principle of self-government which would give an element of training of the greatest possible value, but which some recent incidents at Sandhurst has shown to be lacking there. What is wanted is to make the army into a working profession not into an amateur one and extensive reforms apart from those affecting educational ones are pressingly necessary. They are known to his Majesty's Ministers, and we have the assurance of Lord Raglan that they are even now under consideration of Government, "and those best qualified to give advice". The appointment of an Inspector-General is to be a part of one great scheme. Since the debate took place, however, progress has been made, and we learn by telegram that the broom of the reformer has already begun to be wielded in the Military College.

THE CABINET CHANGES.

THE most important of the cabinet changes announced by Reuter is the appointment of Mr. Ritchie to succeed Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as Chancellor of the Exchequer. According to the political gossips, there were three candidates for the office, of whom Lord George Hamilton was one. Mr. Ritchie has, however, been first favourite all along, and it is asserted that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach indicated the late Home Secretary as his successor. Mr. Ritchie is certainly the one man among the available ministerial ability qualified by training to assume the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. He is a representative of an important banking family, and is therefore not likely to evolve any such fantastic proposals as his predecessor's ill fated extra tax on cheques. Before he went to the Home Office, Mr. Ritchie was a successful president of the Board of Trade and the business and banking communities will welcome his appointment to the Treasury. The other changes in the cabinet amount to merely a re-shuffling of the cards, though the rearrangement admits an infusion of new blood into the council of the Government. The Irish Government is represented by Mr. Wyndham, the Chief Secretary, who takes the place vacated by Lord Cadogan on his resignation of the Viceroyalty. Earl Dudley, the new Lord Lieutenant, is not given a seat in the cabinet. Lord Londonderry, as President of the Board of Education receives the cabinet rank that was denied him as Postmaster-General, while his successor in the latter office, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, is also promoted to the inner council. Mr. Austen Chamberlain is the devoted son of his father and the Colonial Secretary thus secures an unquestioning supporter by his side and doubles his power and influence in the Government. In certain quarters there will be a disposition to ask if this arrangement is the price of Mr. Chamberlain's graceful acquiescence in Mr. Balfour's premiership. There are, however, limits to the possibility of the Chamberlain family challenging the supremacy of the Cecils in any Conservative or Liberal Unionist administration of the near future. Of the new appointments outside the Cabinet, that of Sir William Walrond to succeed Lord James of Hereford as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster is the reward for the baronet's zealous services to his party as chief Government whip. Earl Percy, who has been appointed Under Secretary of State for India, is one of the most promising of the younger men on the Ministerial side of the House, and Lord Hardwicke, the Under Secretary for War, has at least the merit of versatility. He has been a diplomatic attache and a military officer, and has latterly combined politics with a study of stock exchange methods.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

ALTHOUGH the many efforts which are being made in various parts of the country to revive the failing native art crafts of India are meeting with considerable success, it is to be feared that in some directions at any rate the promoters of this laudable enterprise will find the task they have set themselves extremely difficult. It has been a fully recognised fact for a long time, and it has been more patent since the idea of the Art Exhibition at Delhi was mooted, that the native art craftsman has lost all idea of art, that his products are merely the result of mechanical skill and nothing more. What used to be bought and prized as the result of a genuine artistic impulse is now regarded as merely an example of extremely clever workmanship. The art collector who used to buy Indian work and prize it along with his Japanese ware now scorns it, and leaves it to those who are satisfied with it because it has an Oriental look about it, and will therefore make an uncommon ornament. What is the reason of this fall from the pedestal of art? It is simply that the Indian native has lost all the faculty of originality he ever had; he is feeding on the products of the brains of his forgotton ancestors. To revive many of the artistic industries of India, then, one has to provide the native workman with a lost faculty, not merely to stimulate latent talent. What is it that makes a Japanese vase so beautiful and so valuable? It is simply that while the workmanship is unsurpassed the design is unique. A Japanese metalworker or potter would scorn to turn out two articles of identical design. We might then recruit the Indian art industries with thousands of new workmen, but they would gain nothing of their former prosperity. In fact the result would be an incongruity—a contest between Indian hand labour and European machinery. We should have the Germans turning out six articles to our one, and theirs would be as good as ours and would cost about one-sixth as much. We should view the incongruous spectacle of the native workman turning out articles by the painfully labourious method of the hammer and punch, in competition with the thundering dies and stamps of Birmingham. If proof be needed that the Indian has lost his faculty of inventiveness, it is readily forthcoming. The Bombay metal worker, despairing of his own powers, has turned to the English dealer's illustrated catalogue for material on which to find an outlet for his mechanical skill. Whereas we once found him turning out work that had at least the merit of individuality, he now fills up his time in carrying out "forget-me-not" patterns, horse-shoes, lucky pigs, and similar harmless and yet quite inartistic ornaments. Could anything more ridiculous be imagined? The native workman seems to have lost all his ambition, and certainly he has lost all his perspicuity. Instinct ought to tell him that if he deserts the ideals which have created for him a reputation, his industry is doomed, but he blunders blindly on, quite unmindful of the fact that he can never hope to compete with English manufacturers with the crude methods he has at his command. The real question at issue is: Is it possible to give back to him this lost faculty? It is gratifying, at any rate, to note that all our schools of art are working with this one object in view, and the Durbar Exhibition should be one of the best means of awakening native craftsmen to a proper sense of their position.

OSTRICH FARMING IN AUSTRALIA.

WE have become so accustomed to associate the ostrich farming industry with Africa that it seem strange to read that it has been taken up with success in Australia. And yet the fact is not surprising when we bear in mind the similarity existing between the two countries and between their respective climates. Indeed, it is surprising that no one has attempted before to exploit this profitable industry in new lands. Australia is undoubtedly a land of unbounded possibilities, and of undeveloped industries. In almost every direction we are faced by promise of future prosperity such as few lands can hope for. As might have been expected it was a South African who first perceived the possibilities which Australia held out for the ostrich farmer. He did not visit Australia in the first instance with a view to establishing an ostrich farm, but he was so struck with the complete way in which the climate and the country answered all requirements that he determined forthwith to enter on the venture, logically arguing that if his farm proved successful a shipment of feathers should prove far more profitable than a shipment of wool. He was of course met with assertions that the undertaking was impossible, and there were not wanting the usual crowd of Job's comforters who prophesy failure for every new undertaking. But in a Sydney suburb he established his farm, imported twenty-two healthy birds, and already he has gained more success than probably he himself expected. He cannot at present extend his farm or increase the number of his stock on account of the limited area of land at his disposal, but his experiment so far has proved conclusively that there is money to be made in Australia out of ostrich farming, and there is little doubt that in the near future there will be a move on the part of others in the country anxious to lose no time in taking up the industry now that no risk attaches to it. The water supply is rather limited, but this does not seem to have a deleterious effect on the health of the birds, and in Australia they mature at least six months earlier than in their native country, and breeding is therefore carried on more rapidly. Moreover, it has been found that incubators are not necessary and in other ways the cultivation of the birds is much simplified. Up to the present the finest feathers yet produced have come from Morocco. The South African variety is, however, not much behind in quality, and both are said to be closely rivalled by those that have been exported from Australia. There is not the slightest doubt that ostrich farming will some day be a very important Australian industry.

THE P. & O. Co's mail steamer Oriental, Captain F. N. Tillard, which sailed on Saturday for London, with the English mails and passengers, also carried the paid off crew of H. M. S. Pomone. They marched from the Alfred Sailor's Home to the Government Dockyard, where they were medically examined by the Port Health officer prior to their being conveyed on board. The Oriental had the paying-off pennant of H. M. S. Pomone flying at its mast head.

THE umpire staff for the Delhi Manœuvres has not yet been appointed, but about a dozen General Officers will be engaged thereon, including probably Sir Robert Low, Sir George Luck, Sir Bindon Blood, Sir A. Gaselee, Sir R. Westmacott, and Major-General Smith-Dorrien, Adjutant-General in India.

A FUND has been started at Meerut in aid of the European and native passengers injured in the recent railway accident at Kathauli. Subscriptions should be sent to the "Officer Commanding at Meerut". We may state that ten members of the Stanley Theatrical Company are among those who received injuries, and some of these are so badly hurt that they will be unable to resume their professional work for several weeks. It is, therefore, to be hoped that a liberal response will be made to the appeal for assistance.

Mr. Hodson, Director of Railway Construction, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, whose five years' tenure of that appointment would expire in January next, has been granted an extension until his retirement from the Service under the age rule. Mr. Hodson it at present on furlough in England, but is due back in India next month unless he takes additional leave in consideration of having devoted a portion of his time in England to special duty under the India Office.

A TELEGRAM from the Secretary of State is now daily expected authorising the immediate commencement of the construction of the Quetta-Nushki Railway. The first piece of work which will be undertaken on receipt of sanction will be a tunnel about a quarter of a mile long at the very beginning of the line. Until this tunnel has been completed practically nothing can be done beyond, as communication in the way of transport of material would be extremely difficult. Once the tunnel has been made construction will go ahead at a great pace, there being no further difficulties of a serious kind.

LORD Salisbury has often been spoken of as cynical, but he is witty as well. The story of his refusing to take an umbrella to the Athenæum because he "could not trust the bishops" is well known. "What burial authorities does your Bill propose to cremate?" he asked Lord Monkswell when that Peer brought in his "Burial Authorities (Cremation) Bill." The joke killed the original title of Lord Monkswell's Bill. On one occasion Lord Salisbury was talking with Mr. Maxim about the famous Maxim gun, when the Prince of Wales came up, and Lord Salisbury, addressing the Prince, observed: "I was just telling Mr. Maxim that he had prevented more men from dying of old age than any other man who ever lived."

As already reported Mr. George Trimnell died from the injuries he received in the railway accident at Katauli on the North-Western Railway. Mr. Trimnell was travelling as musical conductor with the Stanley Company, the members of which unfortunately were occupying the wrecked carriage. He originally came to India in 1888 with Mr. Harding and Miss Gracie Plaisted, and was musical conductor with Harry Stanley's Opera Company for some years, and later with the Willard Brothers at the Opera House during John Sheridan's season. He also conducted for the Pollard's Lilliputians on their last visit here, and was well-known throughout India. He was about 45 years of age and leaves a widow (Miss Amy Childs) and a little girl of about 12 years of age. "Tommy" Empson, formerly manager to Harry Stanley, is reported to be dangerously injured, and Hes in a precarious state. The other members of the Stanley Company, who were more or less injured and shaken by the accident, include Miss Fanny Stanley, Miss Dolly Childs, Miss Amy Childs, Miss Rosie Blair, Mr. R. Phillips, Mr. W. Driscoll, Mr. J. Ross (who was conductor with Mr. Willard in 1894-95), little Miss Flossie Trimnell, and two young children.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

"ONE SUMMER'S DAY."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 7.

Since last I wrote the station has been enlivened by quite the prettiest, heartiest and most popular wedding—Miss Arundel's and Major Norie's, that we have seen for many a long day. The Hon'ble Member for Public Works is a comparatively new comer to Simla, but the notable rank he and his charming family have already taken in the affection and esteem of our little community requires no further testimony than the number of people—literally tout Simla—who flocked to Christ Church last Thursday to see his eldest daughter married. Weddings are not functions which ordinarily appeal; people find all sorts of reasons for staying away from them, or compromise with their civility by going to the Church but not to the house, or vice versa. On this occasion not only was Christ Church packed, but the string of rickshaws from the church to Craig Dhu resembled, in length and pace, the procession to a State Ball at Viceregal Lodge. The incidents of a wedding do not vary. The bride looked lovely in white satin as she always does, and the bridegroom gallant in scarlet as he is likely to do if he is a soldier. The Viceroy—and this perhaps was unusual—accompanied the wedding party to the house and there felicitously proposed the health of the newly married pair. Major Norie no doubt made a suitable response, I did not hear a word of it, being unable to get within ten feet of the drawing room door. The presents were quite delightful and very varied, and the bridal party looked particularly picturesque as they descended one of the few decent stair cases in Simla which adorns the hall of Craig Dhu. Major Norie, after a brief honeymoon spent at the Retreat, carries his bride off to England, among a host of good wishes and congratulations of brother bachelors not wholly devoid of envy. One always hears of other engagements at weddings, some electric property of the occasion tends to reveal them. That of Miss Ethel Fanshawe to Mr. H. MacIntosh, C. S., Deputy Secretary in the Finance Department, was announced last Thursday, and also that of Miss Priestley and Mr. Scott, all knowing persons predict more to follow.

Of other social events perhaps the most interesting has been the production by the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club of "One Summer Day". The piece is a serio-comic farce, abounding in situations in which the ludicrous so verges upon the pathetic as to offer innumerable pitfalls for the amateur. The audience is but too liable to laugh where the author intended it to be dissolved in tears, and the success that has been achieved is thus the more creditable to the club. The play opens with a well-mounted scene on an island in the Thames, where a number of gipsies are discovered. The leader of the band is the attractive Chiara, a young person who has two admirers, one an elderly artist who already has a wife of his own, the other Tom, the bobbledehoy son of a local magnate. Two officers, Major Dick and Phil Marsden afterwards appear. Major Dick has adopted the little son of a dead comrade who had been married to a gipsy. He is passionately attached to the child whom he treats as his own son, fearing that if the facts were known the gipsies might reclaim it. Phil confides to Major Dick that he is desirous of marrying Maysie, the sister of Tom, and a young lady in whom it transpires Major Dick is also interested. Major Dick nevertheless quixotically promises to help his friend in his suit. Maysie and her pretty consin Irene afterwards appear and Major Dick, surrenders her with obvious effort, to Phil, to give the latter an opportunity of proposing, while the proposal is in progress, the gipsy tackles Major Dick, and discloses to him that she knows [illegible] called son to be her own offspring. She has returned, it appears to her tribe, where she has re-married, and is now egged by her gipsy husband to blackmail the Major by demanding the return of her child. The Major non-plusses her by pretending to agree to the proposal, which is not at all what the lady desires, but he is at the same time consumed with dread lest his cherished ward should be taken from him. Maysie has meanwhile refused Phil and comes back in time to overhear Major Dick admitting that his boy is the child of the gipsy. Maysie, who is all the time in love with Major Dick jumps to the conclusion that the latter is the father and, in despair, agrees to marry Phil. Major Dick is too proud to explain away the misunderstanding, and Phil takes advantage of it to secure a promise of marriage from the affronted maiden.

The rest of the play is taken up with the working out of complications which result from this situation. Phil's conscience continually reproaches him, since he knows well that his own happiness is due to a mistake which he cannot bring himself to put right. The climax is reached in a well worked-out scene on the lawn, in front of the local magnates' house, where Major Dick receives the news of a fatal accident to the child, and Phil is so touched, that he makes a clean breast of it and gives up his claim upon Maysie.

The making of the piece is the character of Maysie which is played by Mrs. James with a restrained strength which carried everything before it. In the scene after the engagement, where Phil purrs over her and makes things worse by praising the man she is in love with and has rejected, her acting is extraordinarily touching, command over her own emotions making the scene the more effective. The important part of Major Dick is also in capable hands, Captain Ellershaw being perfectly natural throughout and succeeding in the difficult task of not making the character ridiculous. He takes and holds the sympathy of the house, and never breaks out, the result, in spite of a defective stage presence, being admirable. The humour of the piece is contributed by the elderly artist who is devoured by desire to get the gipsy of his affections to sit for a portrait of Cleopatra, and whose encounter with his own irate spouse is very funny. This is done by the gentleman who elects to be known on the Simla stage as R. Liscombe, and whose get-up in side-wiskers and impressive manner of repeating his sentences will be remembered. The stout partner he neglects is done by Mrs. Laverton, who plays up to him effectively. The amorous schoolboy, in Eton jacket, is good-naturedly taken by Captain Wallace, who maintains the role throughout and impressively defies his irritated relations, declining even to be abashed when his papa offers the gipsy husband of the lady he worships a fiver to give him a licking. The gipsy husband is played by Mr. Nalan who is capitally got up, and does his small part with spirit. Tom's father as played by Major Kennard is impressive, while Miss Vaughan Arbuckle makes a charming Irene, and Mrs. Warren and Mrs. Sandeman are admirable as gipsy women. The next piece is to be "Under the Red Robe", which is announced for 19th, the curtain to go up half an hour before the usual time for commencing owing to the length of the play.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Lady Rivaz were "At Home" last Monday, at a pleasant dance. The ball room at Barnes Court has long been known as the best in Simla, and it has been still further improved, since last year, by the installation of electric lights and the throwing of the billiard room into it. Everyone was pleased to see their hostess looking so completely recovered after her recent illness, and the gathering was a particularly cheery one.

WE are informed by Mr. R. N. Gibbes, Officiating Government Emigration Agent for Fiji and Jamaica, that the 554 adult emigrants (women included) who returned to Calcutta from Jamaica in the ship Roma last month brought with them cash savings to the amount of Rs. 1,41,300, besides jewellery of considerable value in the shape of bracelets and necklaces of gold coins, etc., while the 281 adults who arrived from Fiji in the s. s. Fazilka on the 2nd instant brought drafts to the value of Rs. 65,000 and cash and jewellery to the further amount of Rs. 70,100: in all, Rs. 1,35,100. The great majority of these emigrants returned to India after qualifying for a free passage by an industrial residence of ten years only in the Colonies.

THE CORONATION.

A MAGNIFICENT CEREMONIAL.

KING BEARS UP WELL.

AN EMPIRE'S ENTHUSIASM.

[BY TELEGRAPH: THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 9, 9 A.M.

Salvoes of 41 guns at the Tower and 21 guns in Hyde Park awoke London at sunrise, announcing the opening of Coronation Day.

Many people had passed the night on the route of the procession.

The weather is promising.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Beside the Indian and Colonial Cavalry escorting their Majesties' coach, there were three Indian Aides-de-Camp.

Lord Roberts and two Indian Aides-de-Camp namely, Maharajah Dolat Singh and the Maharajah of Bikanir accompanied the Prince of Wales.

The three Aides-de-Camp accompanying the King were the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, the Maharaja of Idar and the Maharaja of Gwalior. There were included in the procession General Gaselee, Admiral Seymour and Lord Kitchener, who formed a group apart, preceding the Headquarters staff.

LATER.

After the visitors and the Prince and Princess of Wales' processions had left, their Majesties left Buckingham Palace at eleven o'clock, amid thunderous acclamations, smilingly bowing their acknowledgements to the people.

The Indian troops lining Whitehall attracted particular attention.

The King appeared to be in excellent health.

The Abbey was reached at 11·25.

The Queen first passed down the nave, the Westminster boys shouting "vivat Alexandra." Two minutes later the cry of "Vivat Rex Eduardus," and blasts of the bugle heralded the King, who wore his robe of State and was attended by noblemen bearing the Regalia.

The King walked to a chair in front of the throne, bowing to the Queen and then kneeling to pray.

The recognition and the crowning followed amid repeated acclaims and loud fanfares of trumpets.

The King stood while the Gospel was read and gave the responses in firm and strong tones.

The scene in the Abbey was of the most gorgeous description, the Indian princes being striking figures amid the dazzling blaze.

THE CROWNING CEREMONY.

THE KING DOES NOT FALTER.

APPEARS ON THE BALCONY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

1 P.M.

The King was crowned to-day, at 12-40 p.m.

LATER.

For a moment after placing the crown on the King's Head, the Archbishop of Canterbury, whose voice was broken with emotion, was overcome, and had to be supported by the Archbishop of York and two other Bishops. He subsequently recovered sufficiently to conduct the service to the end.

The King went through the entire service without faltering. He knelt during the communion service, but sat during the hymns and anthems.

The King signed the oath and was anointed and girded with the sword of state and received all the ensigns of Royalty. The climax was reached at the moment of crowning when the lights in the Abbey were suddenly turned on. The Westminster boys broke into acclamations, trumpets sounded fanfares, joy bells pealed and salutes were fired.

The King was enthroned and the Clergy, Princes and Peers paid homage. Again drums and trumpets sounded, and the people shouted "God save the King".

The Archbishop of York crowned the Queen after which their Majesties took the Sacrament.

At the conclusion of the ceremony at two o'clock, their Majesties proceeded to King Edward's Chapel, where they were arrayed in purple robes of State.

The King and Queen wearing crowns and carrying sceptres then passed out of the Abbey and drove to Buckingtam Palace, which was reached at 2-55. The King appeared upon the balcony in full robes and wearing his Crown. He called the Queen out on to the balcony and bowed to the crowd, who greeted their Majesties with frantic cheers.

The weather was dull.

Lord Kitchener was a prominent figure in the procession.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

The illuminations were magnificent, especially those at the Bank, the Exchange, the Mansion House and the West End Clubs.

The streets are thronged with noisy crowds.

THE KING BUT LITTLE FATIGUED.

CROWDS MOST ORDERLY.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

A bulletin has been issued stating that the King bore the strain of the Coronation ceremony perfectly well, and was but little fatigued. He passed a good night afterwards, and his general condition is in every way satisfactory. No further bulletins will be issued.

The King together with the Queen and other members of the Royal Family reappeared on the balcony of Buckingham Palace at five o'clock in the afternoon in civillian dress. Their Majesties smiled at the enormous crowd who cheered frantically.

CROWDS MOST ORDERLY.

Apart from occasional bands of youths and girls shouting popular airs, the demeanour of the crowds yesterday evening was admirable, and formed a great contrast to the previous rejoicings.

FESTIVITIES IN COLONIES AND PROVINCES.

There are columns in the newspapers, consisting of telegrams reporting the festivites in the provinces and the colonies.

The King is receiving numbers of congratulatory messages from the colonies and foreign sovereigns.

THE REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

About sixty-five vessels are already assembled at Spithead and are brilliantly illuminated, forming three lines of light, four miles long. There will be over a hundred vessels on the 16th.

A STREET ACCIDENT.

INDIAN TROOPS INJURED.

A frightened horse and carriage dashed into the Indian troops stationed at Whitehall, and ten men were injured and taken to hospital.

AUGUST. 10.

Only four of the Indian troops injured by the run-away horse and carriage in Whitehall were detained in hospital.

LORD SALISBURY INDISPOSED.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Lord Salisbury is slightly indisposed, and has obtained permission to absent himself from the Coronation.

INVESTITURE OF CORONATION HONOURS.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The King held an investiture of various Coronation honours at Buckingham Palace to-day. He received the Kakiro of Uganda and accepted a number of presents. He also received Ras Makonnen, and conferred on him the Commandership of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

A REHEARSAL OF THE GREAT CEREMONY.

Prince Henry of Prussia has arrived.

The final preparations for the Coronation are being completed.

The Crown and a portion of the Regalia were taken to the Abbey, guarded by a detachment of Household troops.

A final dress rehearsal of the ceremony was held this afternoon.

CIVIC LUNCHEON TO THE CORONATION VISITORS.

The Lord Mayor gave a luncheon to a number of Indian princes and Colonial Premiers.

RECEPTION AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

Lord George Hamilton held a private reception at the India Office to-day. The whole of the European and native officers of the Indian Contingent were present.

In reply to a question put by Sir M. Bhownaggree, regarding the allocation of the expenses of the entertainment to the Indian Coronation guests and troops, Lord George Hamilton stated that communications were still proceeding, but there was every prospect of a satisfactory decision being arrived at.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

A special cablegram to the Englishman dated the 7th instant, London states :—

Considerable anxiety is felt here as to the weather prospects for Saturday. At present the weather is very unsettled, and it is feared that the festivities may be marred in consequence.

Speculators and other proprietors of stands erected on the route are complaining that the demand for seats is very disappointing.

INDIA AND THE CORONATION.

CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

FESTIVITIES AND THANKSGIVINGS.

A UNANIMOUS DEMONSTRATION.

FROM dawn to dusk on Coronation Day, Bombay was bent on making holiday. Over all the city hung an atmosphere of festivity in which was not unmixed a very proper sense of devotional thankfulness. Business was suspended, shops were closed, and the day was entirely given up to thankful rejoicing, quiet perhaps, and possibly in a way undemonstrative, but nevertheless heart-felt. The Fort was deserted, the commercial element of the city allying themselves willingly and readily with the spontaneous efforts of all communities to do honour to his Majesty King Edward. Many of the deserted business offices, however, displayed the Union Jack, which also fluttered from the summit of the Secretariat tower, and from the roofs of all the public buildings. The Bombay Club, which was decked out with festoons of red, presented quite a gay appearance, and the equestrian statue of his Majesty was tastefully adorned with floral wreaths. Throughout the day the statue was surrounded by large crowds of natives. In the afternoon the large green behind it was filled with people who assembled to watch the ceremony of florally crowning the statue and native bands were continually in evidence.

The harbour and the surrounding buildings were all decorated. From flagstaffs everywhere flags fluttered, and from the windows of all the Consular offices national emblems flew. The ships in the harbour were ablaze with colour, the reflections of the gaily decorated Government vessels dancing in the sunlit waves. The native town was thronged with holiday makers, and there too, decorations, floral and otherwise, were in evidence. In the early morning the streets were busy with people, native and European, making their way to devotional service. There was not a caste nor a sect, but had arranged its own particular gathering of thanksgiving; never have the native population entered so heartily or so spontaneously and unanimously into the carrying out of any united project. And the note of all this devotion was a keen desire for the welfare of the King-Emperor. Everywhere, without exception, a prayerful desire for the permanence of British rule in India was evinced. The temples of the Parsi, the Mahomedans, the Hindus were crowded in the early morning with worshippers, who entered quite as heartily into their devotions as the congregations of the Christian churches. The latter with one accord were opened for services of thanksgiving. In the Cathedral and indeed all the churches in the diocese of Bombay conforming with the request of the Lord Bishop, special prayers were offered, and the order of service published by command of the King was adhered to. There was no sermons at any of the churches, but all the services were marked by a solemnity and impressiveness which could hardly have been heightened by pulpit utterances. At the Cathedral there was an excellent congregation, and in the other churches of the city the largeness of the attendances proved that there was a general desire to join in a general invocation of blessing on the event which was being witnessed in England. The Nonconformist places of worship were also numerously attended.

It was rather unfortunate perhaps that in the early morning a public miscalculation should have given rise to a popular disappointment. Although no newspaper announcement had appeared, a very large gathering of the native population, thinking that, as is always the case on the occasion of the birthday of the King, a military parade was certain on the morning of Coronation Day, assembled on the maidan. By half-past six o'clock quite three thousand people had gathered there, awaiting in interested expectancy the coming of the soldiers. As the time wore on the numbers increased and at half-past seven a crowd such as one seldom sees in Bombay, numbering thousands, had collected around the ground. The possibility of a disapointment did not appear to suggest itself to any of the waiting concourse. But as the sun got up and still the soldiers did not come the crowd began to disperse, signs of disappointment being visible everywhere. It was a natural mistake, and one for which no blame attached to any body. The soldiers of the garrison paraded early in the morning, and a good number of them attended at the Afghan Memorial Church at Colaba, whither also Brigadier-General Sir James Wilcocks proceeded.

As the day wore on signs of festivety were more in evidence. The children of the schools, some 3,000 in number, were to be seen proceeding with elated countenances to Byculla, where there was prepared for them a programme of enjoyment such as must have thoroughly satisfied them. Later on in the afternoon many of the native communities again betook themselves to devotion, and at the Grant Road Medical College and the Elphinstone College also, the students forgathered to accept of the hospitality of the Principals of their institutions, and to spend a couple of hours in convivial entertainment. Even the employes of the numerous mills of the city were not overlooked in the general scheme of rejoicing. They, too, had their own particular gathering, and spent the day in freedom from work, with the inspiriting knowledge in many cases too, that their holiday would not mean a diminution of pay. The latter fact proves conclusively that there was a genuine feeling of loyalty to the King-Emperor, and that the cessation of business was not a mere conformation to a general sentiment.

The trams were crowded throughout the day, and during the afternoon it was almost impossible to get a seat except at the termini. The Victoria drivers also did good business. Later in the day the city gave itself over to festivity more completely. Dinners and dances and other entertainments were given in various parts of the city, and the holiday was thoroughly taken advantage of by private individuals. One fact, on which all had general cause for congratulation, was the perfect state of the weather. It is very doubtful whether the ceremony at Home would be marked by such freedom from atmospheric interference in the general enjoyment.

As was the case at Home so in Bombay the postponement of the Coronation considerably detracted from the extensive scale on which the celebrations and festivities would have been held. However, those of the poorer classes of the population who enjoyed the hospitality of the philanthropically minded of Bombay citizens on the 26th of June would no doubt join with the rest of the city in just as intense a feeling of pleasure and thankfulness that the King had recovered sufficiently to allow of the ceremony taking place, and if the day was not associated with so many charitable efforts as would have signalised it had affairs been ordained according to the programme of events originally projected, yet there is the satisfaction that those efforts have been made and that their promulgation was really associated with the Coronation of the King.

No special sporting events, either in the way of cricket or football, were arranged under the designation of Coronation fixtures, but at the same time the fact that the day was a holiday led to unusually large attendances on the maidans, the Gymkhana match being specially well attended.

There was no attempt at illumination in the evening, though this may be accounted for on the assumption that the city is conserving its energies for the real Coronation celebrations in India at the period during which the Darbar at Delhi will be held. However, there were not wanting signs that the day was something more than an ordinary holiday. The natives specially made merry, and the bewitching note of tom tom was heard until a late hour.

The day will be long remembered even here in India, far away from the pageantry of the ceremonial itself, remote from close association to the person of his Majesty. And if there was not the same boisterous demonstration which accompanied the festivities at Home, reverence and affection for the King was just as sincere, and doubtless will be just as keenly appreciated by him.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

THE CATHEDRAL.

A large congregation assembled at the Cathedral on Saturday morning. The service was conducted by the Rev. Canon. F. N. Hill, and was in accordance with the order published by command of his Majesty, King Edward.

The service was choral, and commenced with the hymn "Songs of Praise the Angels Sang". Afterward special prayers were offered. The following prayer was said on behalf of his Majesty King Edward :—

"O Lord, Holy Father, Who by anointing with oil didst of old make and consecrate Kings, Priests, and Prophets, to teach and govern Thy people Israel, Bless and Sanctify Thy chosen Servant EDWARD this day anointed with Holy Oil and consecrated King of this Realm : Strengthen him, O Lord, with the Holy Ghost the Comforter : Confirm and Stablish (sic) him with Thy free and Princely Spirit, the Spirit of Counsel and Ghostly Strength, the Spirit of Knowledge and Godliness, and fill Him, O Lord, with the Spirit of Thy Holy Fear, now and for ever. Amen."

For Her Majesty Queen Alexandra the following prayer was said :—"Almighty God, the Fountain of all Goodness, give ear, we beseech Thee, to our prayers, and multiply Thy blessings upon Thy servant, whom in Thy name, with all humble devotion we consecrate our Queen : Defend her ever more from dangers, ghostly and bodily ; make her a great example of virtue and piety, and a blessing to the kingdom ; through Jesus Christ our Lord, Who liveth and reigneth with Thee, O Father in the unity of the Holy Spirit, world without end, Amen.

Afterwards the hymns "Holy Father in Thy Mercy", and "O Jesus Blessed Lord to Thee" were sung, and the following prayer for the state of the church militant was subsequently offered : "Almighty and everlasting God, Who by Thy Holy Apostle hast taught us to make prayers and supplications, and to give thanks for all men : We beseech Thee most mercifully to accept these oblations, and to receive these our prayers which we offer unto Thy Divine Majesty : Beseeching Thee to inspire continually the Universal Church with the spirit of truth, unity, and concord : And grant that all they that do confess Thy Holy Name may agree together in the truth of Thy Holy Word, and live in unity, and godly love. We beseech Thee also to save and defend all Christian Kings, Princes, and Governors and specially Thy Servant Edward our King ; that under him we may be godly and quietly governed. And grant unto his whole Council, and to all that are put in authority under him, that they may truly and indifferently minister justice to the punishment of wickedness and vice, and to the maintenance of Thy true religion and virtue. Give grace O Heavenly Father, to all Bishops and Curates, that they may both by their life and doctrine set forth Thy true and lively Word ; and rightly and duly administer Thy Holy Sacraments. And to all Thy people give Thy heavenly grace : and especially to this congregation here present ; that with meek heart and due reverence they may hear and receive Thy Holy Word : truly serving Thee in holiness and righteousness all the days of their life. And we most humbly beseech Thee of Thy great goodness, O Lord, to comfort and succour all them, who in this transitory life are in trouble, sorrow, need, sickness, or any other adversity. And we also bless Thy Holy Name for all Thy servants departed this life in Thy faith and fear, beseeching Thee to give us grace so to follow their good examples, that with them we may be partakers of Thy heavenly kingdom. Grant this, O Father, for Jesus Christ's sake, our only Mediator and Advocate. Amen."

In accordance with the command of the King there was no sermon, and the Litany was also omitted. The service which was extremely impresseve, concluded with the National Anthem.

THE AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

An impressive service was held at the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, on Saturday morning. All the soldiers of the Colaba garrison paraded early in the morning to march to the churches of their respective denominations, and a large contingent proceeded to the Church at Colaba, where the service was conducted by the Chaplain, the Rev. H. Rountree. The congregation included Brigadier-General Sir Jas. Willcocks and a large number of the prominent citizens of Bombay. The service included the special prayer ordered to be offered in all the churches of the diocese by the Lord Bishop. This was as follows :—"O Lord our Heavenly Father, Whose mercies are without number, and the treasure of Whose goodness is infinite : We give Thee hearty thanks for the blessings which Thou hast bestowed upon Thy Servant our beloved King and we humbly beseech Thee that as Thou hast granted that for which we prayed, so Thou wouldest continue Thy goodness towards him, perfecting his recovery, sparing him long to reign over us, and prepare him by Thy blessings in this life for the enjoyment of Eternal happiness in the life to come ; through Jesus Christ our Lord". Special hymns were sung, and the services terminated with the singing of the National Anthem. There was no sermon. Similar services, which were also well attended, were held at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, Christ Church, Byculla, and St. Mary's Church, Parel.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

THE NATIONAL CHURCH OF DABUL.

A solemn service was held in the National Church of Dabul. The Bishop of Damaun who presided arrived at 6-30 p.m. and was received at the entrance of the church by the clergy and the congregation. His Excellency Visconat de Wrem, the Consul-General for Portugal attended. The church was richly decorated. There was a large concourse of people. At the entrance of Burrows Lane leading to the church, an arch was erected and upon it was the portrait of his Majesty, with the words : "God save the King". The lane was also decorated with banners and flags and pyramids of light were placed along the line. The Victoria Band under Mr. Z. C. de Cruz was in attendance and played a selection of music. Soon after the termination of the service the Coronation March was played. Similar services were held at Mazagon and Cavel Churches.

THE CATHEDRAL.

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Kalbadevie, a solemn service of thanksgiving for the restoration of his Majesty the King to health, and to implore the grace of God upon his Majesty was held on Saturday morning at 7 a.m. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay presided. The service was very impressive and terminated with a solemn Te Deum, which was sung by the church choir. Similar services were held at the Fort Chapel, Colaba and at St. Mary's, Byculla. There were large congregations at all these churches.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

The Scottish Churches in Bombay united in a Coronation Service in St. Andrew's Church in the evening which was conducted by the Rev. J. Henderson and Rev. R. Scott. The service of praise was well rendered by the choir and was heartily joined in by the congregation, a feature of the praise being a special Coronation Hymn, written by the Rev. S. Childs Clarke. The Te Deum was sung, and at the close the National Anthem. Mr. Pennington presided at the organ.

THE WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA.

A well attended and impressive service was held at the Colaba Wesleyan Church on Saturday morning. The Rev. Walter Seed occupied the pulpit. Special Prayers were offered on behalf of their Majesties the King and Queen, and the anthem "Veni Creator Spiritus", which has been associated with many Coronation ceremonies was sung. The Lessons were taken from I. Kings, chap. 1 and 2; Peter, chapter 2. A collection was taken on behalf of the St. George's Nursing Fund.

The preacher took for his text 1 Chron. 12-40 : "There was joy in Israel." He said :—The event of to-day is without parallel in history, but this incident constitutes the nearest parallel that the sacred scriptures record. This chapter gives an account of the rejoicings of the thousands of Israel, when the greatest of all her Kings, David, ascended the Throne. It may well serve to suggest to us the appropriate thoughts for this great day. Horace Walpole spoke of a Coronation as "the finest sight in the world", and of all coronations this is uniquely the greatest. There was joy in Israel because they had got a good King. There was unanimity on this point. The crowds, who gathered together in Hebron, were all agreed here. They said with one voice to David "Behold we are thy bone and thy flesh". It was Thou that leadest out and broughtest in Israel". They were all convinced that their King was of God's choosing, "to be a Prince over thy people Israel". Now, this day will be a day of unparalelled joy throughout this vast Empire, because we have a good King. King Edward VII. was born in November 9, 1841. The Duke of Wellington, who was present at the Buckingham Palace at the time, eagerly asked the nurse, "Is it a boy?". He met with an immediate answer, "No! It's a Prince, your Grace". And throughout the history of the years that have flown he has ever proved himself a Prince indeed. By the geniality and kindness of his disposition, he has won the devoted loyalty of all his subjects. It was evident how he had found his way to the people's heart when, thirty years ago, he was brought to the gates of death. On the occasion of his visit to India an address was presented to him, a translation of a portion of which is as follows : "The Prince is certain to be our King. He is learned ; the appreciator of merit ; benevolent ; the very ocean of kindness ; the hater of the crowd of wicked people ; modest, just, and a lover of truth. Long live this Prince our Lord"! To-day every heart in the Empire echoes these words. No less do we all join in according our love and our loyalty to our Gracious Queen Alexandra. The thoughts of many will turn to the appropriate lines of our late poet laureate, at the time of her wedding on this august occasion.

"Roll and rejoice jubilant voice,
Roll as a ground swell dashed on the strand,
Roar as the sea when he welcomes the land,
And welcome her, welcome the land's desire,
The sea-King's daughter as happy as fair,
Blissful bride of a blissful heir,
Bride of the heir of the Kings of the sea . . ."

(b) England will rejoice specially to-day, because as in David's case the King comes to us "proved and tried". A few weeks ago the young Spanish King was crowned. It was doubtless a great event, but he is young and has not yet buckled on his harness. Our King comes having for many years borne himself among us with kingliness in a difficult and doubtful position. In his late illness he has conspicuously shown his worth, his courage, and the depth of his affection for his people. For many years he used the motto "Ich Dien" (I serve), and we may, perhaps, be allowed to express our hope that the motto may still more conspicuously be his motto, that he may be eminent for the faithfulness which shall characterize his service, the service to the King of Kings ; that the traditions established by the late beloved Queen may ever be maintained by him. A French statesman has said : "On the conversion of England depended and still depends the conversion of many millions of souls. Over nearly half the world Christianity has flowed, or will flow, from the source at which it first gushed out in the soil of Britain". King Edward occupies the supreme place, and if this prophecy is ever to be true, he will be able to hasten it on as no other could. We pray, therefore, that he may ever remember as Carlyle puts it, "that the proper name of a King is minister or servant". II. The Joy of Israel was largely due, in the second place, to the auspiciousness of the events which accompanied David's accession. He mounted the throne having just accomplished a conspicuous victory, and it was said of him that he waxed greater and greater, because the Lord was with him. The circumstances to-day are unique in their auspiciousness.

(a). Our King will be crowned and anointed Ruler over the greatest Empire the world has known, far excelling even the wildest dreams of Augustus. He will reign over an Empire three times greater than all Europe, larger by three millions of square miles than the whole Russian Empire, ten times the German Empire, and 2,000,000 square miles greater than the entire French dominions. It is only fitting that this celebration should be one of pomp and circumstance. This jewel in the King's crown, the Empire in which we live, adds no small lustre to the whole. (b.) David came to the throne after a great victory, but in stormy times. The early days of our King's reign were clouded by storm ; the horror and cruel disaster of war harrassing the whole Empire. We have now celebrated the advent of peace, our arms are, for a long time, we trust, laid aside, and there is nothing to mar the harmony of our gladness and joy. (c.) Israel was assured of the blessing and favour of God. We have in a very striking way received our King at the hands of the Most High. In our pride we had felt we could arrange and carry out our vast programs, but the Lord Jehovah intervened. Before the gaze of the World, the Lord has taught us again that "Man proposes and God disposes". Our King is given back to us, having been very near to the Gates of Death. The nation has learned a lesson and on its knees has received back the King, in very reality at the hands of God. Our joy is all the greater that the King has passed triumphantly through his illness and is restored to us again. There may be less of pomp, but there is more of sincere and chastened joy. III. There is one more thing that made the joy of Israel so great, that is needed, to complete the joy of this day, viz. the enthusiasm and loyalty of the people. "They came with a perfect heart to make David King". This we rejoice to know is strikingly true to-day. The people were united and willing. The cry of love and loyalty will be heard all round the globe to-day. As Kipling says :

"The wind of the North will bear us where our ice-bound flag flaunts free ;
"And the wind of the South will echo the song o' an Empire's glee,
"By the East wind and the West wind will th tidings glad be skirled
"Till every son of Britain will be shouting through the world."

If there is any discord anywhere, it will be so slight as to be quite unworthy of notice. The disastrous war in South Africa has brought such expression of unity among the sons of the empire as is without parallel. One further thing added to the joy of Israel which I pray may make our joy real and lasting, and the precursor of such prosperity as we have even yet not known. They humbled themselves before God and sought His will and obeyed His voice. What we are to-day, we owe to our Bible and our God. In the sad days of this war, in the message of the King's illness, we have surely heard the voice of God calling. May we all, King and people, this day seek "that Righteousness which 'alone' exalteth a nation." May the King, in the clear light which shines upon a throne, in the days of his greatness and kingly power, be, as Dr. Parker expressed it, "the greatest lay-preacher in the Kingdom", and may we his subjects be one and all united in our efforts to do God's will. Then, all the prayers, hopes and aspirations of the day shall receive there abundant fulfilment in the history yet to be made. "God save the King".

DECORATIONS IN THE FORT.

Bombay was not very extensively decorated, although flags were displayed at all the Government offices, and the majority of the business houses and consulates. The Union Jack floated over the Secretariat and the various Consulates in Bombay displayed the flags of their respective nations. Chief among these were the Consulate of the United States of America, the Imperial Russian Consul, the French Consul, the Turkish Consul-General, the German Consul, the consulates of Belgium and Portugal, and the Siamese Consulate. The Bombay Club, was draped with red, white and blue. Among the tradesmen of the Fort, who displayed the bunting were Messrs. Ralli Bros., Volkart Bros, the International Shipmasters' Club, Messrs. Kemp and Co., Treacher and Co. Badham, Pile and Co., Marks and Co., Bull and Co., the Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris, the Army and Navy Stores, the Florio-Rubattino's office, the National Bank, R Ditmar, Tn. Vafiadis, J. Neuberg, V. Fucile, D. Macropolo, the Apollo Hair Dressing Saloon, F. Muraglia, the Esplanade Hotel Annexe, the Methodist Publishing House and the P. and O. Company's offices, Shroff Bros., the Yokohama Specie Bank, F. Cornaglia, the Oriental Life Assurance offices and the Indo-Foreign Agency. The bronze equestrian statue of the King-Emperor on the Esplanade Road was made the object of special attention. Early in the morning it was washed and cleaned by men belonging to the Bombay Municipality, the work being carried out under the orders of Khan Bahadur M. O. Murzban, C. I. E., Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality. A beautiful bouquet was arranged in front of the statue and all round it were festoons of lillies and roses. The floral decoration was carried out by Mr. Rustomji Ardeshir Merwan, a Irani florist.

Many of the shops in the Parsi Bazaar and Bazaar Gate Streets were also decorated with flags, bunting, and festoons of flowers, and evergreens, the Royal Bakery shop being conspicuous among the rest. Many of the shops and private offices in Kalbadevi, Moombadevi, Bhuleshwar, the Jewelry Bazaar, the Pearl Bazaar, Abdul Raheman Street, etc., were prettily decorated in commemoration of the Coronation Day.

DECORATIONS IN THE HARBOUR.

All the Government as well as the merchant vessels, now lying in the harbour and in the docks, were tastefully decorated from stem to stern. The Royal Standard was hoisted on the Town Castle flagstaff. The flagstaffs of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard and Royal Bombay Yacht Club were also decorated. Flags were flying on the Port Trust building, Alfred Sailors' Home, and at the Bombay Custom House.

ILLUMINATIONS.

While was individual show of loyalty all over the town, there was an uniform display in the evening with regard to the principal places of worship belonging to Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan communities. All the Parsi fire-temples were ablaze with numerous lamps and chandeliers. Pyramids of white lights were placed on either side of the entrance to some distance in the street. Similarly the Mahomedan mosques and Hindu temples were illuminated. Theatres and almost all the native club premises were decorated with flags and festoons and illuminated in the evening. Parts of Abdul Raheman Street and Bhendy Bazaar Road were overhanged with festoons. Though all the mercantile quarters, educational institutions and mills were closed, the principal thoroughfares in the town were a very animated appearance such as is witnessed on a big Hindu or Mahomedan festive occasion. Roads were crowded by people, whose faces indicated that there was something extraordinary going on. Tramway traffic increased as the day wore on, and during the afternoon it was impossible for one to find a seat between Bori Bander and Pydhowne, and on the Parel Road up-to the Victoria Gardens. At the Fort the premises of Messrs. Kemp, Co., was witnessed a novel and interesting form of illumination. The effect was brought about by the use of electricity. The many coloured lights gave a very pleasing effect and interested a large number of people for several hours during the evening.

AT HOME

AT THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

INTERESTING ADDRESSES.

Principal M. MacMillan and Mrs. MacMillan entertained the Elphinstonians, past and present, at an "At Home" in celebration of the Coronation at the Elphinstone College, Bombay. The main entrance of the college was adorned with flowers, and garden-pots were beautifully arranged on the ground floor leading to the staircase. The library hall of the college presented a very beautiful spectacle. The floor was covered with beautiful carpets. Small groups of garden pots with nice seats arranged in their midst had converted the library hall of the college into a set of little gardens. On one side Professor Muller exhibited a number of frames with stamps illustrating the history of the Transvaal, and showing the changes from a republic to a British possession under a Queen, and then back to a republic, and once more a British colony under an Empress and finally under an Emperor. Professor Muller had also laid open on a table an exhibition of implements such as knives, hatchets spearheads, etc., made of stones and flint, and used by prehistoric men of England, Denmark and Scind in the stone-age. On the other side Professor Kapadia amused the visitors with a display of X-rays and experiments in wireless telegraphy. Mr. Thanewala had prepared some interesting biological specimens for the party.

All the arrangements were made under the direct supervision of Mrs. MacMillan. The long tables ranged in the verandahs adjoining the library hall fairly groaned under their weight of cakes and sweets, and other delicacies provided for the guests, the whole of which had been prepared by Mrs. MacMillan and her daughters. The arrangement of the programme and its management through the festival was a great success for which Mr. and Mrs. MacMillan are to be greatly congratulated.

ADDRESSES BY PRINCIPAL MACMILLAN.

The visitors began to pour in at the appointed hour, and in a short time the hall became full to overflowing. At the opening the guests were treated with refreshments after which Principal MacMillan made a speech on the subject of the Coronation in honour of the King-Emperor.

He said we are met to-day to celebrate a very great historical event. It is proverbially dangerous to assert a universal negative, but I believe I may venture to say that never since the beginning of the world has any monarch succeeded to the throne of an empire as large and populous as the British Empire now is. (Applause.) Even in the interval between his accession and his Coronation the conclusion of peace in South Africa has definitively secured the addition of a large and valuable territory to his Britannic Majesty's dominions. Some may be disposed to dispute the historical importance of the event we are celebrating on the ground that our King-Emperor is not an omnipotent autocrat, but a constitutional monarch, whose subjects enjoy the blessing of freedom. But it is this very fact that to my mind constitute the historical significance of the greatness of the British Empire. (Applause.) The imagination may be oppressed and overwhelmed by the contemplation of a despot whose will is law, and who has absolute power over the lives and properties of millions of subjects. But far more impressive should be the spectacle of a great empire based on the people's love and on the recognition of the principles of freedom, equal justice and self-government. The present Coronation is not only a great historical event from a political point of view, it also appeals to our feelings in a remarkable way. His Majesty's sufferings and the kingly fortitude with which he has borne them, and his sympathy with the disappointment of his people, have endeared him to his subjects and made him even more popular than he was before. I am old enough to remember how on an earlier occasion, when he who was then Prince of Wales recovered from a dangerous illness, the whole nation showed its heart-felt sympathy with the joy of his Royal mother over her son's recovery on

"that memorable day
When, pale as yet and fever worn, the Prince
Past with her through the people and their love
And London roll'd one tide of joy through all
Her trebled millions and loud leagues of man
And welcome." (Applause.)

Although there is ne post living now as great as Tennyson to celebrate the event in immortal verse, we may be sure that the same spectacle on even a greater scale and with deeper feelings of joy and sympathy will to-day be presented when London after the shock of cruel disappointment and weeks of suspense sees her King move in stately procession to take his seat on his ancestral throne in Westminster Abbey. Nor is this joy confined to London or the British Isles. It extends over all the Empire and is felt as strongly in India as in any other part of his Majesty's dominions. (Applause.) It is now nearly thirty years since the memorable visit that the Prince of Wales paid to this country, but the princes and people of India have not forgotten the favourable impression made upon them by his kindness, courtesy, tact and princely bearing. (Applause.) The fine equestrian statue by Boehm, now caparisoned with festal wreaths, is ever before us to remind us of his landing at the Dockyard, and of his gracious reception of the hearty welcome he there received. No doubt that visit did much to strengthen the sentiment of loyalty to the British throne, that is so strikingly manifested in India on great occasions like this by purse and word, and pen, in prose and in verse. I do not know how many poems have been composed in India in honour of his Majesty's Coronation, many of them no doubt not masterpieces of poetical art, but, nevertheless, testifying to the loyalty of the writers and the communities they represent. (Applause.) Elphinstone College, I am glad to say, has not been behind hand in these poetical tributes. (Renewed applause.) I have had the pleasure of seeing three poems composed by Elphinstonians on the Coronation ; two in English by old Elphinstonians, and one in Sanscrit by a present student of the College, who will have the honour of reciting two or three stanzas of his ode before you this afternoon. In the meantime, I cannot more fitly conclude than by calling on all present to sing together with heart and voice the verses of the old familiar National Anthem, the music of which is, or ought to be a strong band of union between all subjects of the British Empire not only in Britain, but also in America, Africa add Asia. Let us all, then, as far as our vocal powers allow, join heartily in singing "God Save the King." (Applause.)

The National Anthem was then sung, after which hearty cheers were given for his Majesty.

At the conclusion of the speech all the students of the college led by their Principal, Mrs. MacMillan and the professorial staff enthusiastically joined in singing the National Anthem. (Loud cheers)

Professor Muller then rose to welcome the old Elphinstonians in a stirring speech.

The old Elphinstonians he said were a most distinguished body of men. He showed how the college was older than the University. In 1837 the merchants of Bombay subscribed what ultimately amounted to four lakhs and-a-half of rupees from which the Elphinstone Institution was established to do honour to the memory of Mount Stuart Elphinstone the founder of public education in India. Out of this Institution grew the present college and the High School. This fund together with the prizes and scholarships bestowed on the college was in the hands of trustees who were chosen from among Elphinstonians. A study of the list of these trustees showed how many leading men had held those posts To quote a few, Telang, Sorabjee Bangalee, Ranade and Sayani had all held that office. It was a pity that though the college had grown in size its scholarship fund had not been increased of late by the rich and charitable. In every walk of life, in every high post open to natives of this country, you found Elphinstonians. No native of India had ever sat in the Bombay High Court who was not of the college or of the original Elphinstone Institution. No Vice-chancellor from that land but hailed the same alma-mater. The name of Telang and Bhandarkar were on the College rolls. To turn to the realms of politics, the members of the Viceroy's Council, who were sent from Bombay had ever been Elphinstonians, the greater part of the local Council who were graduates of the Bombay University were pupils of the same places as were also many of the leaders in the Bombay Municipality, and in the local Syndicate and Senate. Many of the Dewans of the greater States of India were also Elphinstonians. But greatest of all in this branch, no native of India had ever entered the British Parliament, who was not an Elphinstonian. He was proud to claim Dadabhoy Nowrojee as the oldest Elphinstonian and Sir Muncherjee Bhownagri as a more recent pupil. Even at the great Coronation ceremony which they were there to celebrate, Elphinstone College was already represented, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was there an Elphinstonian, the senior trustee of the College Funds, chosen to represent the citizens of Bombay and Sir Muncherjee another Elphinstonian was then chosen by a British constituency. This direct representation at the Coronation was an honour which no other college or institution in the whole of India could claim. On the strength of the doings of the past Elphinstonians, the College might well claim to be the premier institution of Urbs Prima in India. Turning to the present Elphinstonians, the speaker conjured them not to fail to follow in the footsteps of the great and distinguished man who had studied in the same college as they were now doing. No place in India could look with such pride on its past pupils. Let them not forget these examples. He appealed to the public and Elphinstonians in particular to help to keep the memory of those men ever before the present students by presenting to the college their portraits. Around him in the hall he

saw a few pictures but only a few, there were many wanting. He would especially ask for pictures of the only two Indian M. P's. Dadabhoy Nowrojee and Sir Muncherjee to hang in the College Hall as a beginning of a great and noble collection. He finally appealed to Elphinstonians past and present to do everything in their power to increase the esprit de corps amongst themselves. That was after the Coronation the second great object of the meeting that day. Esprit de corps was such a marked feature of Cambridge and Oxford Colleges, and of the great public schools of England, it was a picture almost unknown in India, though he was glad to say there was more amongst Elphinstonians then anywhere else. Let every Elphinstonian, whatever his caste or his creed, remember the brotherhood that was between them all. Wherever they were in the world in after life, be their place high or low, be they rich or poor, let them look kindly on other Elphinstonians. With such an esprit de corps living, and real, they would be the most powerful brotherhood in India.

In the absence of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, an old Elphinstonian, gave a suitable reply to the welcome accorded by Professor Muller to the past Elphinstonians. Then came an interval of rest during which refreshment were again served, and the guests gathered about in little knots throughout the hall and enjoyed in conversation.

MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar then addressed the present Elphinstonians.

He said it is in obedience to a command of Mr Principal Macmillan that as one of the past students of this College I rise to address a few observations to its present students. Some of the speakers that have preceded me have spoken as if there was nothing in life so good as being an Elphinstonian, as if all the good things of the world are the monopoly of an Elphinstonian, and that he is and ought to be the best of all beings. I am not sure that is so, and that there is not some exaggeration in thepicture presented to us to-day, but on a joyous occasion like this, exaggeration is perhaps pardonable. (Laughter and cheers.) But that apart, I do myself share the feeling of pride of being an Elphinstonian, because we bear the name of one of the best of men, of one of the best of statesmen, of one of the best of scholars—we bear the honoured name of that great and good man of respected memory—Mountstuart Elphinstone. (Loud Cheers). That itself is a great thing, for it shows how great is our responsibility in proving ourselves in life worthy of his name. I am now addressing you as a past Elphinstonian, but how much I wish I were one of the present Elphinstonians. Were it given to me to renew my earlier life, I should very much like to live the good old days when I was a student of this College, for then it was that I lived the happiest moments of life, when the world looked quite happy, intellectual exertion seemed inspiring, and labour itself looked divine. (Cheers.) You the present Elphinstonians enjoy advantages which we did not, and really envy you. My time here is short and I cannot now allude to all those advantages, but just let me mention one or two of them. You live as students in times when the means for acquiring knowledge and gathering the seeds of enlightenment have increased beyond what they were in my time. Above all that, you have now the healthy influence and the inspiring fellowship of lady students in the College—(loud cheers)—for the company of an intellectual lady is in itself one of the noblest blessings of a student's life—of even the life of grown-up men. (Hear, hear and cheers.) It has a refining influence, and you, present Elphinstonians, ought to be proud of it. (Cheers.) There are some who say that the College students of the present day suffer considerably by comparison with the past students, and Mr. Principal Macmillan administered to me a gentle rebuke in his examination before the Universities' Commission under the impression that I was one of those who shared that opinion when I put him some questions on it. I assured Mr. Principal Macmillan then that my object was "not to elicit his views." Now, I do not think that the past Elphinstonians were so good and so able that the present can hardly bear comparison with them. It is said in some quarters that Elphinstonians of the present day live under the tyranny of the three C's—of cram, competition, and cricket. (Laughter.) I admit that you are at present living under the tyranny of the City Improvement Trust—(laughter)—and in my time in this College there was no such Trust to desecrate our Students' Quarters and spoil our students' healths in the name of Improvement. But that is a tyranny which will pass away, for I have faith that H. E. Lord Northcote will see that you are relieved from it. But there is no tyranny of the three C's. One hardly knows what to say to the critics of cram, for I am not sure that poor cram is not a good deal misunderstood when it is said that Indian students are its slaves. Now there is good cram and there is bad Cram. You cannot master a subject thoroughly or understand a an author fully without cram, which means that you must read and re-read your author and saturate your mind with his ideas. That sort of cram is essential. But the bad sort of cram exists —everywhere exists, I was informed by several people that I met in England recently and talked to on the subject, even in the English Colleges. There was good cram and there was bad cram in my time in this College, and there were crammers then as there are crammers now. No, I am not afraid of the tyranny of cram—I am not one of those who think that the Indian students fall in life because they cram,

THE TYRANNY OF COMPETITION.

Nor do I believe in the tyranny of competition. There is competition everywhere now, and the harder the struggle the greater the effort should be, and I am sure the present Elphinstonians are quite capable of it. When I come to think of what is called the tyranny of cricket. I really envy you present Elphinstonians, for living under such tyranny. There was no cricket in the College in my time, in fact we hardly thought of physical exercise, and led the lives of bookworms. You have a distinct advantage over us in that respect—(Loud cheers),—and I hope this tyranny of cricket, if it is tyranny at all, will never fall you. (Hear hear, and cheers.) In England one hears the complaint that too much is made of athletic exercises, in schools and colleges. I have heard that complaint from friends who think that the English boy of the period plays more and learns less. On the other hand there are those who think that the English boy is all the better for it. Well, if my friends are correct who complained to me that there is a tendency among boys in English schools and colleges to neglect their studies and go in for games, I should say—English students want a little more of culture, Indian students want a little more of cricket. (Laughter and cheers.) I am not afraid that you will neglect your studies if you devote some time as you do now to the pursuit of manly games. That will make men of you—men better than even the past Elphinstonians whose praises have been in a manner sung to-day were. That will make you not only better thinkers but, what is more, that will enable you to realise better than we of the past have done—that right thinking is good but right conduct is better. We Indian students and graduates are said to be wanting in originality. Now, originality will come if we remember that it does not consist in merely a new idea; but sincerity is the parent of originality. Carlyle went further and said originality is sincerity. If we make our lives' ideals consist in mere conformity to existing social and other standards and shape our lives accordingly, we shall never be sincere, and therefore never original. Thought develops truly when it is truthful, or rather when it sincerely seeks after truth. Be sincere thee—hate shams, and mere appearances. Let being and seeming go hand in hand. That lesson you will learn more from poets than from others. Study, therefore, good poetry. We live in an age of specialisation, when we are apt to suppose that the special subject which is our favourite is all in all. But every subject is a part of the whole, and that whole is life. It is the poet who teaches us more than the philosopher, the scientist or the mathematician, the comprehensiveness and sacred reality of life, and it is the study of good poetry that can hold us up and make us stand firm on this earth, give us faith and hope. Have you not heard of a certain Professor of Mathematics, who thought of nothing but Mathematics and was never happy, and who, when a friend spoke to him of the beauties of "Paradise Lost," asked, "But what does it prove?" (Loud laughter.) Have you not heard Darwin's regret that he had not taken earlier in life to the beauties of Shakespeare? I lay stress upon this because I regret to find that there is a tendency nowadays to neglect the study of good poetry. That study will hearken you for the struggle of life and teach you that mere mental agility is not life. Emerson it was who preached that three-fourths of life is conduct, and a recent philosopher has remarked that the only defect of Emerson's teaching is that he had not told us what the remaining one-fourth is. The reference is that the remaining one-fourth is also conduct. Right conduct is what you have to aim at, and if with the lessons I have endeavoured to impress upon you you carry on your work in this college I am sure you will excel the best of the past Elphinstonians and prove yourselves worthy of your college, its principals and professors. I have deemed it proper to impress these lessons on your minds on this joyous occasion when we have met to celebrate the Coronation Day of our Sovereign King-Emperor, Edward the VII. It is an occasion which has a higher significance than that of pageantry and festivity, and the higher significance for you present Elphinstonians is that you, who, when you leave the college and go out into the world, will be the Elphinstonians of King-Edward the VII's reign, owe it to yourselves as to your Sovereign that you should be useful citizens and here, within the walls of this college, here alone is it given to you to sow the seeds of useful and loyal citizenship. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. K. A. Desai gave a reply on behalf of the present Elphinstonians to the address of the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in suitable terms.

When the speeches were over Mrs. MacMillan with the lady students of the college entertained the party with choice vocal music, while Mr. MacBain, played piano solos. The songs were received with great applause and encored again and again.

A Sanskrit Coronation Ode was recited by its author, Mr. A. V. Khare, a student of the college, while Mr. Matal R. Lalkaka gave an English recitation.

About 6-30 p. m., the guests began to depart, and all were loath to leave so pleasant an entertainment.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Principal, professors, and the students of the Grant Medical College celebrated the Coronation Day by an afternoon entertainment, which was largely attended by the graduates of the institution. The college building and the grounds surrounding it were prettily decorated. An excellent programme of sports was provided for the amusement of the company, and a string band played selections of music at intervals. The arrangements for the sports were excellently carried out under the supervision of Veterinary Surgeon Foy, Mr. B. S. Gonsalves, and Mr. H. D. Kanga. At the conclusion of the sports, Mrs. Childe distributed prizes to the winners, after which the party adjourned to the "Shamiana" where refreshments had been provided. Mr. Rodrigues, a Senior student, addressed the meeting on behalf of the students of the college.

Colonel Dimmock, who also spoke, said he considered it was a great honour and pleasure to him to represent the Grant Medical College on such an auspicious occasion. He fully appreciated the loyal sentiments with which the students of the college celebrated the occasion. He regretted very much that Colonel Hatch was not present to preside there that evening. His long experience of the college and his intimate association with the students would have enabled him to carry out the duties of the president more ably than the speaker. He (Colonel Dimmock), reminded them that the first concession to the British Government was obtained by a doctor in India. The benefits of the Western education in this country had mainly arisen since the Coronation of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the late Queen Victoria. The benefits of medical education in the Bombay Presidency were due principally to the result of training given at the Sir J. J. Hospital which was built in 1843, and at the Grant Medical College which was built in 1845. The medical men who were graduated from this institution in the University had a noble duty to perform amongst the subjects of His Gracious Majesty. They had not only to be good subjects themselves, but they were to carry the benefits of the healing art amongst the thousands of His Majesty's suffering subjects. Col. Dimmock next referred to the long list of principals, who had during the reign of Queen Victoria presided over the destinies of the Grant Medical College. He saw among them the names of many eminent principal, who had preceded him, and he, therefore, made him extremely diffident to carry out the representative duties on the present occasion. Col. Dimmock then on behalf of himself and other professors of the college thanked the students for their kindly expressions, and assured them that it had afforded him and his colleagues great pleasure to be among them that evening. Very great credit was due to the managers who had arranged the sports, which had contributed so much to the amusement of all present. He specially thanked Mr. Foy, Mr. Kanga, and Mr. Gonsalves for the energetic manner in which they had discharged their duties. He also took the opportunity of expressing his great satisfaction at the success the students of the college had achieved in the field of cricket this year, and hoped they would eventually be able to carry off the Lord Northcote Challenge Shield (loud applause). In conclusion he said at the present time the Coronation was being celebrated in England in the most magnificent manner, and in every other part of the British Empire there were fervent expressions of good will and loyalty towards his Most Gracious Majesty. He would ask them to join with him in heartily wishing long life and happiness to their beloved King-Emperor to whom the hopes and happiness of all his subjects were always matters of the greatest importance (loud applause). He was sure the sentiments of loyalty even from the small section of his Majesty's subjects as represented by the students of the Grant Medical College would be as acceptable to his Majesty as the acclamation of the mighty crowd which would be round his throne at that moment. (Loud applause.)

Hearty cheers were then given for their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

At the conclusion of the speeches Col. Dimmock planted a tree near the main entrance of the College in commemoration of the occasion.

Subsequently a concert was held by the students of the college when an interesting programme of music was gone through.

FETE TO EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Of all the functions that were held in Bombay on Saturday in celebration of the Coronation, the most pleasing was the fete given to the European and Eurasian children of the Bombay schools. The fete which was due to the generosity of Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, a prominent citizen of Bombay, was enjoyed by the children in a manner which they are not likely to forget soon. Until Wednesday last no scheme for the entertainment of the children had been considered, and the attention of Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy having been drawn to it, that gentleman decided to come forward and to pay all the expenses. The time was limited, and to Mr. H. Grant Macpherson was entrusted the work of issuing the invitations and collecting the statistics as regards the number of children in the various schools. When these were received, it was found that the number for whom provision had to be made was about 2,500 which was made up as follows:—Cathedral High Schools, 240; Scottish High Schools, 130; John Connon School, 120; Frere Fletcher School, 20; St. Mary's College, 500; St. Peter's, Mazagon, 110; B. B. & C. I. Railway, 60; Indo-British Institution, 90; Convent School, Fort, 60; Convent School, Clare Road 150; Bombay Education Society Schools, 340, St. Xavier High School, 40; St. Xavier Branch School, 50; St. Isabella's School, 50; Baretto School, 40; St. Joseph's School, 90; St. Josephs Girl School, 90; St. Anne Poor School, 110; and Antonio D'Silva School, 100; The children of the Bandora orphanages were also invited, but owing to unavoidable circumstances, were unable to attend. To provide an entertainment for about 2,500 children and to select a suitable spot for the same within the space of a couple of days was no small task. Mr. C. N. Hall, the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Education Society, was approached on the matter, with the result that the Society's grounds were offered for the occasion. No better place could have been selected, the grounds are very extensive—In fact there are no schools in the Presidency that can boast of such well-arranged and convenient play grounds, which at this time of the year, present a park-like appearance. Mr. Hall was then asked whether he would be agreeable to organize the fete, and he at once accepted the same, and worked hard to make the event a great success. The organizer had in Mrs. Doyle, the school matron, a first-class caterer to whom great credit was due for all the arrangements connected with the tea.

The grounds were well laid out and presented a gay appearance. The entire promenade was marked out with venetian poles surmounted with bannerettes and with pyramids of white lights. Among the amusements provided for the children were merry go-rounds, a brass band, snake-charmers, magicians, tight-rope dancers and monkey exhibitors. Everything was ready for the reception of the little guests, who at 4 p. m. began to make their appearance, each school in charge of its respective teachers having come either by train or tram at the expense of Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy. The merry-go-rounds were at once in full swing, and the conjurors, acrobats and other small shows which were dispersed about the grounds kept the children fully amused, till the bugle sounded for the tea at 5-30 p. m. The tea was laid out in a picturesque corner of the grounds and the children were seated on canvas stretched on the ground in twenty rows. To give some idea of the accommodation provided, it may be stated that about three quarters of a mile of canvas was used for that purpose.

At a given signal the little army was seated and at once set to work on the dainties provided. During tea Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, his eldest son, Mr. Mahomedli and several members of his family were present, and among others were the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, and Mrs Crowe, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Major and Mrs. Oldfield, Captain and Mrs. Wickham, Mrs. A. D. Olivier, the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji and several others. At the conclusion of tea, three cheers were given by the children for the King-Emperor and for their kind host Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy. They then dispersed to their amusements again. At about 7 o'clock a display of fire works was given, amongst which were two set pieces "Long Live the Emperor and Empress" and "God, save the King". On the appearance of the latter, the band which had been performing an excellent programme of music during the afternoon, struck up the National Anthem and enthusiastic cheers were raised as the last strains were ending. When the dusk set in the grounds were effectively illuminated with pyramids of white lights and incandescent lamps. Much credit was due to Mr. Macpherson who was responsible for this and the amusements. He was also assiduous in attending to the wants of the adult guests, of which there was a large number. It was about 8-30 p.m. before the last of the tram cars left the Byculla School gates, carrying away those to whom Coronation Day will leave the pleasant memory of a happy and enjoyable afternoon. It speaks very highly for the catholic nature of the generosity of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy for the handsome manner in which he celebrated the Coronation of the King-Emperor.

B. V. A. CORONATION DANCE.

The Members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Club celebrated Coronation Day by holding a very enjoyable Cinderella dance at their rooms at Apollo Bunder. There was a large attendance of members and dancing, which was commenced at nine o'clock was continued till midnight when the National Anthem was sung and cheers given for the King. Messrs. A. G. Smith, W. F. Zurboxsi, and D. R. Bett, the masters of ceremonies, carrying out their duties in a competent manner.

PARSI SERVICES.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT BANAJEE'S FIRE-TEMPLE.

A large number of Kadmee Parsis assembled at the Cowasjee Byramjee Banajee fire-temple at Churney Road, at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, at a grand "jusson" or thanksgiving service held to express the gratification of the community at the restoration to health of the King-Emperor and to offer prayers to Almighty God for his continued good health, and for the success and prosperity of the British Government. Dastur Cursetjee Bejonjee, the head priest of the fire temple, superintended the ceremonies. A large number of Parsi ladies were also present. Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Banajee, one of the trustees of the fire-temple, received those who attended. About fifty priests officiated at the "jusson" ceremonies, in the performance of which fruits, flowers, and scents formed the indispensable ingredient. Among the leading Kadmee Parsis present were Mr. K. R. Cama, Khan Bahadur, M. C. Muzban, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, Furdoonjee Merwanjee Banajee, Buttonjee Bomonjee Dubash, Merwanjee Munchajee Cama, Furdoonjee Merwanjee Manockjee, Byramjee, Nasarwanjee Serwai, Cursetjee Sorabjee Wadia, Bomanji Jijeebhoy Guzdar, etc. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the assembly stood up and offered up prayers for the continued good health of the King-Emperor. Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, in addressing the assembly, said all the subjects of His Majesty should consider this day to be a national holiday, for under the benign British rule they enjoyed liberty, security of life and property, and other blessings which no other Government could give to an equal extent to their subjects. They all felt great gratification at the restoration of the King-Emperor to good health as though it were a happy event in the family of each one of them. The assembly then dispersed.

THE ANJUMAN FIRE-TEMPLE.

Another thanksgiving service was performed at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning at the Anjuman fire-temple at Churneywady on the Girgaum main road. A large number of Zoroastrians were present on the occasion. Dastur Kaikhosroo Jamaspjee Jamaspasana presided at the ceremonies, and was assisted therein by a large number of priests. Fruits, flowers, and scents were placed on the carpetted floor in large trays before a censer in which the sacred fire was fed with pieces of sandal-wood and various fragrances. At the close of the ceremonies, Dastur Kaikhosroo offered up a prayer which he had specially composed in Zend for the occasion, in which every earthly blessing was invoked upon the King-Emperor and his Consort, and the members of the Royal family. The permanence of the British Government was prayed for as nearest to the hearts of all present. Mr. Shapurjee Byramjee Kabak, one of the trustees of the fire-temple, addressed the assembly on the blessings they all, and especially the Parsis, enjoyed under the benign British rule, which afforded them justice, liberty, and security of life and property, and the permanence of which they all wished for. Mr. Rustomjee Dosabhoy Setna, vice president of the committee, proposed that a telegram regarding the performance of the ceremonies of that morning should be sent to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, in London, to be communicated by him to the Secretary of State for the information of the King-Emperor and the Royal family. The proposition was agreed to unanimously and the proceedings terminated.

MR. TATA'S FIRE-TEMPLE.

Another thanksgiving service was performed at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning at Mr. Tata's fire-temple at Bandora. Ervad Cursetjee Byramjee Sahiar, the officiating priest of the fire-temple, presided at the performance of the ceremonies. At their close, he addressed the assembly on the estimable qualities of head and heart possessed by the King-Emperor, and eulogised his just and benign Government. This was, he said, a most important day in the history of the world, one which should be considered as a national holiday, and with which the welfare of the Zoroastrian community was closely bound up, for all Zoroastrians were happy under the British rule. The proceedings then terminated.

NARIELWALLA'S FIRE-TEMPLE.

On Saturday afternoon, Ervad Jehangir Framjee Madon presided at the thanksgiving service, which was performed at Narielwalla's fire-temple at Dadar. At its close, Ervad Framjee Hormusjee Madon, the officiating priest of the fire-temple, addressed the meeting on "A Zoroastrian's duty to his Government". He said that in the "tandarosti" i.e., prayer for good health which a true Zoroastrian daily offered up, the name of the King was first mentioned, that is the King's health was prayed for even before that of the person praying. The speaker, in illustration of his remark, quoted the Zend text, and explained its meaning in Gujarati. In the evening the hall of the fire-temple and its compound were illuminated in honour of Coronation Day.

THE MAZAGON FIRE-TEMPLE.

At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a grand "jusson" ceremony was performed at the Framjee Nasarwanjee Patel fire-temple, at Mazagon, in the presence of the trustees and a large assembly of Zoroastrians residing in that locality. At the close of the ceremonies, Mr. K. R. Cama delivered a sermon suitable to the occasion.

THE VICTORIA SWIMMING BATH.

Under arrangements made by the proprietors, Messrs. Dody and Framroz K. Golwalla, a thanksgiving service was performed on Saturday afternoon at the Victoria Swimming Bath, situated in Back Bay, to express the gratification of the proprietors and the members of the Bath at the restoration of the King-Emperor to health. Several friends of the Golwala brothers, with the ladies of their families, were also present at the ceremony. The Bath was closed in honour of the day.

THE DADYSET FIRE-TEMPLE.

Dastur Sheriarjee D. Bharucha, the well-known Oriental scholar, held a "jussan" service at the Dadyset fire-temple in Agiary Lane. This is the oldest fire-temple in Bombay, and was established about 125 years ago by the founder of the Dadyset family. The learned Dastoor impressed upon the minds of his hearers the necessity of being loyal citizens. He pointed out how happy the Parsis were under the British rule, which was as just as it was humane. In conclusion, he pronounced benedictions on the King-Emperor in ancient languages, and wished him sound health, a long life and a prosperous reign.

PRAYER MEETING AT THE ALBLESS BAUG.

In response to invitations issued by the trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Funds, a large number of Parsi ladies and gentlemen attended the Albless Baug on Saturday afternoon, when Dastur Darab Sanjana assisted by about twenty-five priests, having performed the "jussan" (thanksgiving) ceremony, addressed the assembly at great length. Stating that the sincere and fervent prayers held only the other day by the Parsi community at the same place for the recovery of the King-Emperor had been granted by the great King of Kings, and they almost feel delighted that about the time they held the service there, the Crown of the Great British Empire must have been daily placed with suitable ceremony over the head of their Sovereign, who, during his recent illness, had displayed qualities of head and heart which had endeared him the more to his millions of subjects throughout the Indian Empire. The learned Dastur then dwelt at some length on the benefits derived by the Indians in general, and the Parsis in particular, from the British rule in India, and expressed a hope that the benevolent and humane Government might continue to protect them and to elevate them in the rank of civilised society. The King-Emperor, he said, had already proved a worthy son of a universally revered and respected mother, and bade fair to become a ruler such as had ever occupied the throne of England. (Applause.)

Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy, one of the trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Funds, then delivered a long address on the benign British sway, and he brought numerous facts to the attention of his Parsi audience, and endeavoured to prove that they were never so happy, so contented and so advanced in civilization during their sojourn in India for about a thousand years until the advent of the British. He then moved that a telegram be sent to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., who is at present in England, expressive of their feelings of loyalty to the British Crown requesting him to convey it to the proper quarters.

Dastur Darab then recited special prayers, in which the whole assembly joined, and the proceedings terminated.

TREAT TO PARSI PATIENTS.

The trustees of the Parsi's Punchayat Funds provided a treat to the Parsi patients in the various hospitals in Bombay, and a dinner to the inmates of the Parekh Dharamsala at Chopatty. On Saturday there were forty-five patients in the J. J. Hospital, ten in Cowasji Jehanghir Hospital, three in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, twelve in the Cama Hospital, three in Modikhana Hospital and thirty-five inmates in the Parekh Dharamsala. All the patients in the different hospitals were treated to cakes and fruit. Baskets containing the delicacies were sent by the trustees early on Saturday morning to the house surgeons of the several hospitals, with the request to distribute them to the patients. The inmates of the Parekh Dharamsala were given a sumptuous dinner at noon, and another in the evening. Cakes and fruit were also sent by the Parsi Punchayat trustees to the Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, requesting him to distribute them to the lunatics who numbered about fifty.

SPECIAL GIFT TO POOR ZOROASTRIANS.

The poor Zoroastrians, who receive fixed monthly contributions from the funds of the Punchayet, were given a special present of one rupee each in addition.

AT HOME.

In the evening Mr. Badrudin Tyebji was "At home" to the prominent gentlemen of his community at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall. Amongst those present were: Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy, Mahomed Hossein Muckba, Mahomed Hossein Hakim, Ibrahim Rahimtula, H. S. Khalil, Amirudin Tyebji, Kazi Kaberuddin, Khan Bahadur Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam, Nazir Ali Cumroodin, Fateh Ali Shaik Adam, Shaik Adam Usufbhoy, Syed Munruddin, Aga Mahomed Shirazi, Mirza Ali Mahomed, Abdul Karim Khatkbate, Mahomed Ebrahim Jitekar, Usuf Abdula Merali, Mahomed Yacobkhan, Ibrahim Adamji Peerbhoy and Mahomed Ali Adamji Peerbhoy.

After all had taken their seats Mr. Badrudin addressed a few words in Hindustani to the assembly. He said that was a day of delight to them all. They had joined the other communities, viz., their friends the Parsis and Hindus in celebrating the auspicious event which took place that day. All Mahomedan institutions were doing the same, but the Anjuman being a leading body in Bombay, had taken the lead in the matter with regard to their community. They must have seen how beautifully their garden had been decorated and what an animated appearence it wore by the presence of some five to six thousand boys. The idea of giving a party to school children was started with Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, and the Anjuman agreeing with that gentleman gave its hearty co-operation. The treat would make a lasting impression on the minds of the children. Similarly the gentry of the Islam community were also invited, and he was glad to see so many of them there. He was glad to inform them that their friend Mr. Mukba had given a donation of Rs. 125 to the institution for supplying books to poor children. (Applause.)

Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Hakim called for three cheers for his Majesty the King-Emperor which were heartly given. The assembly then adjourned to the refreshment tables, and soon after the proceedings terminated.

THE KHOJA PANJEBHAI CLUB.

The members of the above club celebrated the Coronation Day at a dinner party held at the club building at Chopattee on Saturday evening. The building and the premises were decorated with beautiful illumination stands and the spacious dining halls were nicely set with dinner tables, with flowers boquets, and leaves artistically arranged on them. A string band engaged specially for the occasion entertained the visitors with band music at intervals while the dinner lasted. The party sat down to dinner at 8 o'clock in the evening and Mr. Ismail Cassum Kamadia presided. The president proposed the toasts of their Majesties the King and Queen. He said that it was incumbent upon his Khoja brothers as well as the other followers of H. H. the Aga Khan to rejoice on the august occasion of the day of the Coronation of their beloved Sovereign in as much as the Khoja community had enjoyed peace and prosperity under British Rule, and their revered Murshid H. H. the Aga Khan was honoured with titles and distinctions by his Majesty in England in celebration of Coronation Day. The joyful manner in which the toasts were responded to by the party and the attitude it bore towards what they had assembled there on that day, were really expressive of the native loyalty to the British Crown.

They then drank the health of their Majesties in ice-water, wines being a forbidden drink according to the tenets of the Moslin Faith.

When the dinner was over the members partook of pan-supari and flowers, and dispersed at a late hour in the evening amidst mutual greetings. Among the gentlemen present were:—Mr. Ismail Cassum Kamadia, Mr. Karoali Mahomedali Patel, Mr. Kasembhai Denji, Mr. Ahmed Deuji, Mr. Shivji Hasam, Mr. Datoo Dosani, Mr. Alarakhia Kazi, Mr. Galamali Gulamhusein, Dr. Ragabali Ramji Lakhdir, Mr. Jafer Rehimtula, Mr. Rehimtulabhai Versibhai, Mr. Sumar Mawji, Mr. Ismailbhai Chandoobhai, Mr. Abdoola Gulamhusein Allana, and Mr. Fazel Dostmahomed Allana.

THE KHOJA IMAME ISMAILEE JUMATKHANA

At ten o'clock on Saturday morning a numerously-attended meeting of Imame Ismailee Khojas was held at their Jumat-khana at Khadak to witness a distribution of prizes to the boys and girls of the community. There were about 400 boys and 400 girls present, Kumaria Imaibhoy Kasim, J. P., presided. Songs and recitations were given by the children, to each of whom a handkerchief and pockets of sweetmeats were presented by the Kumaria. Refreshments were provided for the guests, and floral presentations were made to them. The whole street around the Jumatkhana had put on a holiday appearance, and flags and bunting were exhibited in all directions, and some of them spanned the streets. Two pretty transparencies were hung in the streets, and bore the following inscriptions on red ground with gold and silver letters:—"May his Imperial Majesty King Edward VII. live long many years"—"God bless our Emperor, Empress, and Royal Family. Long, happy, and peaceful life". At six o'clock on Saturday evening, Kamaria Ismailji Kasim presided at a prayer meeting of Khojas held at the Jumat-khana. Prayers were offered up to the Almighty for having saved the life of the King-Emperor, and for his continued good health and strength to reign over them. The whole Jumat Khana was illuminated in the evening.

CHILDREN'S TREAT AT MUZAFFARABAD.

A treat to school children, on a small scale, was given at Muzaffarabad, Grant Road. The function had been arranged by a committee consisting of the following gentlemen:—Khan Sahib Ibrahim Patel, Mr. Alimahomed Abbe Jooma, Mr. Sulleman Haji Cassum Mithu, Dr. Gulam Sarwar and Khan Sahib Shaik Ibrahim Hafiz. The building was tastefully decorated, and the grounds were beautifully laid out. The children invited to take part in the entertainment numbered about five hundred, they all came from Nagpada Municipal Urdu School and four private schools. The proceedings were opened with the chanting of "Mauiud" (recitation in praise of Prophet Mahomed) by the children, in which the whole assembly took part. Thereafter Mr. Sulleman Haji Cassum Mithu addressed the gathering in Hindustani. He said the extreme joy evoked by the auspicious occasion and in which they were taking part along with various other nations living under the British Government, had never been equalled. Under the benign rule of her late Majesty they had enjoyed perfect liberty and the accession of his Majesty the King-Emperor gave them hopes of experiencing many more blessings and advantages in future. May the Creator of the world grant a long and prosperous life to his Majesty. (Applause). Light refreshment was then served to the children, and the proceedings terminated with three cheers to his Majesty the King.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM OF BOMBAY.

TREAT TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Anjuman-i-Islam, a leading body of the Mahomedan Community of Bombay, was not behind hand in its display of loyalty to the British Crown. In the early part of the afternoon over five thousand Mahomedan children, attending the various Municipal Urdu and private schools were treated to an afternoon party under the auspices of the Anjuman, and through the generosity of Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, a prominent citizen of Bombay. In the evening Mr. Badrudin Tyebji, the President of the Anjuman and the members were "At Home" to the Mahomedan gentry of the city. The Anjuman-i-Islam school and its compound were very prettily decorated with flags and bunting of variegated colours, palm leaves and festoons of flowers and presented a very bright and animated appearance. The compound of the school being too small to accommodate such a large number of juvenile guests, Mr. Kazi Kabirrudin, honorary secretary to the Anjuman, wrote to Mr. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency, Magistrate, requesting him to place the rear compond of the Esplanade Police Court, at the disposal of the Anjuman on that day. Mr. Binning having acceded to the request of Mr. Kazi, the work of preparing the grounds for the amusement of the children was begun by Mr. Verde, the first assistant teacher and and Mr. Talab Ali Shaik Adam, assistant secretary. Through the energy of these gentlemen everything was ready by 11 o'clock in the morning. Merry-go-rounds were erected in the compound of the Police Court. Snakes charmers, monkey exhibitors and jugglers were placed about the compound, a gymnastic show was exhibited in the centre of the compound. One large phonograph and marionettes were placed in the hall of the school building. The children belonged to nineteen Municipal and about ten private schools. These young folks began to arrive at noon in charge of their respective teachers, and as soon as they were in the compound they dispersed to romp and play. Within an hour both the compounds were flooded by the juvenile guests. Some used the merry-go-rounds while others surrounding the different jugglers and snake charmers, witnessed their magical performance. The place resounded with joyful shouts and laughter of the young folks mingled with the din of the conjurors. Messrs Kazi Kabirrudin, Fateh Ali Shaik Adam, honorary secretaries and Mahomedali Adamji; Kurrimbhoy, Adamji, Ebrahim Adamji and Hakim Mahomed Adamji, (all sons of Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, to whose generosity the entertainment is due) walked among the boys and looked after their wants and comforts. Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy to arrived at 13 p.m., and was cheered by the children. About half an hour after the little guests sat down to refreshments, after which Mr. Kazi Kabirrudin on behalf of the Anjuman-i Islam committee, addressed a few words to the young boys in Urdu. He said in the absence of the president, Mr. Badrudin, the task of welcoming them had fallen to his lot, and he was glad to have that opportunity. The day was the most auspicious day in the annuals of the country. It was the day on which their beloved Sovereign Edward VII. would be crowned King of Great Britain and Ireland and Dependencies beyond the Seas, and Emperor of India. While they were enjoying the sumptuous treat and excellent amusement provided for them by the generosity of a well-known citizen, their Emperor would be undergoing the ceremony of installation in the metropolis. As they grew up, they would have reason to be proud of the fact that they were the subjects of the Empire over which the sun never sets. He asked the boys to learn and educate themselves so that they might know the extent of the Empire of which they would be a devoted and loyal subject in future. They had enjoyed the various amusements provided for them. Let those amusements ever remind them of the name of the Emperor and to become his loyal subject. (Applause).

Mr. Kazi then called for three cheers for the King-Emperor, which were lustily given by the boys. The young folks then began to depart for their homes attended by their teachers.

EVENING PARTY AT "HESMAT MEHEL".

Nawabzada Nasrula Khan, barrister-at-law, gave an evening party at his bungalow "Hesmat Mehel," Chopatty. The bunglow was brilliantly illuminated with coloured lamps, and prettily decorated with festoons and evergreens. Pyramids of white light were arranged on either side of the entrance. The guests began to arrive at 9 p.m, and were received by Nawabzada Nasrula Khan. Amongst those present were: Messrs. Amrudin Tyebji, Kaji Kabirudin, Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, H. S. Khalil, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. Rajaball Ramji Luckhdir, Messrs J. Crummy, Jafferbhay Rahimtoola, Moolji B. Barbhays, Mir Aun Ali, Britto, Hormusji M. Chichgar, Devidas Pranjwandas Mehta, R.S. Rustomji Brunton, Amed Dewji, K. N. Santoke, Kamadia Ismailbhoy Cassum, Dr. Rajaball Visram Parel, and Mr. Habib Mea Ismail. After some time was spent in conversation and a musical soirée, the gathering adjourned to refreshment "buffet" and the guests dispersed soon afterwards.

SOCIAL GATHERING AND TEA PARTY AT IMAMBARRA.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Mookhee Cassum Moosa, estate manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, held a social gathering and tea party on Saturday afternoon for the tenants of His Highness's properties in the city at his bungalow in Jail Road. At 3 o'clock the same afternoon, he distributed sweetmeats to the poor. Among the guests present at the tea party were several European, Native Christian, Parsi, Hindu, and Mahomedan tenants of his Highness. Native music and the singing of songs and recitations by some Khoja children were provided for the amusement of the guests. A phonograph, giving English songs and band music was exhibited by Messrs, Esperance and Co. At the refreshment tables, which were prettily decorated, the toasts of the King-Emperor and members of the Royal Family as well as his Highness the Aga Khan were proposed and cordially accepted. The spacious compound of the Imambarra was decorated with bunting, and transparencies were exhibited with the following inscriptions on white ground, in gold letters:—"Long live King Edward VII", "Blessings from Jail Road, H. H. Aga Khan's bungalow tenants".

MAHOMEDAN SCHOOL CHILDREN'S TREAT.

The members of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab of Bombay had invited the Mahomedan students of various Mahomedan institutions, both private and public, to partake of a feast given in honour of the Coronation of the King-Emperor. The feast was given on Saturday morning in the Jamat-khana of the Khatree Mussulmans in Serang Street and Bhoosree Mohalla Moulvies and Syeds were also invited to the dinner, which consisted of "Salna," "Zerda," mutton, etc. About 300 children were present, and greatly enjoyed the treat. The committee of management consisted of Khan Saheb Cazee Mahomed Ali Moorgay, Munshee Abdul Karim, Secretary of the Anjuman, and Syed Zenal Abadin Refai, president. Cazee Abdul Karim, the proprietor of a printing press at Byculla, had printed a large number of pamphlets connected with the ritual and observances of the Mahomedan religion in commemoration of the Coronation, and many copies were distributed among the boys who attended the feast on Saturday morning.

DINNER TO KHOJA ORPHANAGE CHILDREN.

About 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at his large house at Khoja Mohalla, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim gave a dinner and

Among those present were:- Mr. Amirudin Tyebji Mr. Anundrao V. Telchandkar, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. Narayan S. Vaidya, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. H. S. Sether, Mr. Alamkhan, the State-singer of Kolehpur, and others. Pictures of his Majesty Edward VII, Shakuntala, and Saraswati, painted with rangoli (powdered sand), by Mr. Keshinath Narayan Patil were put up for show before the meeting.

In opening the proceedings Mr. S. S. Mandlik recited two poems specially composed by him in honor of the occasion. Mr. Mandlik then explained to the meeting the object of the institution. Speaking of the spread of music among the natives of India, Mr. Manohar said that there were some talented professors of the music to be found among them, and they were very eager to see it wide-spread among their countrymen. However the taste for music among Indians had not been cultivated to the extent to which it had made progress among European nations. Music, he said, was a national institution among the civilised people of the West. The reason was that though India possessed very expert musicians so far as the science of music went, it did not produce musicians of the ability of the late musician Maulabux, who was both an expert musician and a very accomplished teacher of music. Most of the expert Indian musicians were lacking in the knowledge of teaching the science systematically. Professor Maulabux supplied the long felt want of a highly accomplished music teacher, and his efforts at imparting the knowledge of music were patronized by H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, to whom he was a State musician. Under the patronage of H. H. the Gaekwar, Professor Maulabux had prepared and published a series of books of Indian music. His Highness extended his patronage to Mr. Alandis, son of Mr. Maulabux, who was no less clever than his father. He was sent to Europe to make a scientific study of music at the expense of the State of Baroda, and his unrivalled talents won for him the degree of "Doctor of Music" from the great professors of music of a European University. The knowledge of methodical study of music of the son helped the father to prepare and introduce a notation system in Indian music. Much of the spread of the systematic study of music was due to the great encouragement given to it by the State of Baroda by establishing schools of music in Baroda and elsewhere, in which both elementary and higher training in music was given. The study of music subsequently spread so far and wide in the State that at present there was not a town in the State where music was not taught. The speaker said the series of the books on music had made the name of Maulabux a household word. He was a pupil of Mr. Maulabux, and with a view to encourage the study of music in Bombay he had started the institution for the accomplishment of which he had to thank his friends who had rendered him valuable assistance.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji next addressed the meeting. He said that Indian music, as it was, was left in perfection by their predecessors, so much so that airs and tunes of different languages, could be easily rendered into Indian languages and adopted to Indian tunes. He expressed his cordial satisfaction at the foundation of the institution like the one which was going to be opened that day on a regular basis in Bombay.

Mr. Mangeshrao Telang and Mr. Purshotamrao Telang expressed their satisfaction at the foundation of a [illegible] school in Bombay.

[illegible] in Sanskrit [illegible] literature of the [illegible] and [illegible] that the old days were [illegible] been carried to a high state of p[illegible] there was a treasury of musical [illegible]krit, [illegible] like the other branches of S[illegible]r. the study of music was neg[illegible]hindus. That neglect brought the best [illegible] music in the eyes of Indians by [illegible] monopolised by a class of people who [illegible] the pale of respectable society. The [illegible] so thick that of imparting a knowledge of [illegible] to their children they would spoil them. There were no doubt, some grounds for entertaining [illegible] looking at the present state of things, but he thought it was the duty of the educated among them to exert their best endeavours to remove such a prejudicial impression. One of the means of achieving that object was to start a school as the one he was called upon to open that day, and he felt sure that there could not have been a more auspicious occasion for doing that than the present Coronation Day of their beloved sovereign. (Applause.) The excellence of Indian music had been proved beyond all doubt. It was perfect from the scientific point of view. It had a charm peculiarly its own, and it was known to have exercised its influence not only on human beings but also on irrational animals. There was a story told of the great Tansen musician in the court of Emperor Akbar, that once by his singing he had moved the whole Darbar to tears. The chairman hoped that the wealthy citizens of Bombay would extend their support to the institution in a liberal manner, and enable Mr. Manohar to put it on an effective basis, that some day they might feel themselves justified in approaching the Government for a grant-in-aid.

The gathering dispersed after distribution of flowers.

MASS MEETING OF MARATHA BACKWARD CLASSES.

Under the presidency of Rao Bahadur V. K. Wandekar, a meeting of the Maratha backward classes was held on Saturday afternoon in the Ripon Theatre at Grant Road. There was a closely packed gathering of about 1,500 persons, and among others present was Mr. James Macdonald, the High Sheriff of Bombay.

Mr. N. G. Powar opened the proceedings by reading the notice convening the meeting, which was signed by leading representatives of the several Maratha communities forming the backward classes.

The chairman addressed the meeting on the benefits of the British raj, comparing the disappointment of Shri Ram, the great hero god of India, at the postponement of his Coronation for fifteen years, with the disappointment of King Edward VII. last month, and which had endeared his Majesty all the more to his subjects.

The assembly then stood up, and two well dressed boys sang a poem in Marathi of thanksgiving and congratulations to their Majesties.

Mr. Powar moved the first proposition, prefacing it with certain observations regarding the coincidence of the Coronation Day of King Edward VII. being the birthday of Kalankee, which is to be the next incarnation of the god Vishnu. He also pointed out the coincidences of several great historical events having occurred in the second year of each successive century from the year 902 down to 1902 —the coincidences showing the benefits which resulted to England; and he argued that this year also will be to the great advantage of Great Britain, and augured well for the British raj. He then moved:—That this mass meeting, convened by several representative leaders of the Maratha, Bhundari, Mahar, Goldsmith, Coppersmith and other communities representing various trades and guilds, and known as the backward classes who make up about half the population of the city of Bombay, solemnly offers its devout and heart-felt thanks to the Almighty for answering the humble prayer of his Most Gracious Majesty's loyal and devoted rayats, for the speedy recovery from the serious illness of their beloved sovereign King-Emperor Edward VII. That this meeting further in the fullness of its heart, humbly and reverentially offers, on behalf of the Maratha communities, their sincere and heartfelt congratulations to their Most Gracious Majesties King-Emperor Edward VII. and Queen-Empress Alexandra, upon the auspicious occasion of their consecration and Coronation this day, and a fervent prayer for their long, kind and happy reign. That meeting further, in the name of the backward classes, most respectfully expresses its deep and loyal attachment to the British Throne, with the full sense of the great and manifold blessings that have flowed from the benignant rule of the British raj. Lastly, this meeting desires that a copy of this resolution be respectfully submitted by the chairman to the throne, authorities to be laid in due course at the foot of the throne.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. [illegible] Hanmantrao Telang and passed unanimously, amid [illegible].

The next proposition was moved by Mr. Sitaram Keshaw Bole. He emphasised the [illegible] benefits from the British Government, [illegible] benefit accruing from the education of the [illegible] of the people. He pointed out that in the Western world, the happy sight was seen of the commonest labourer reading newspapers, whereas in India, hardly three in one hundred persons could read or write, many being ignorant even as to who their ruler was. He submitted that the greatest gift which King Edward could bestow on the masses was free primary education. Mr. Sitaram then moved:—That, in order to perpetuate the memory of this auspicious day, this meeting hereby authorises the Maratha Education Committee to communicate with Government with a view to their being graciously pleased to arrange for giving free primary education to the poor boys and girls of the backward Maratha classes in the Bombay Presidency.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Baccaram Vithoba Keer and passed unanimously.

Thanks to the chairman and to the proprietors of the Royal Theatre were passed with acclamation. The chairman and Mr. Macdonald were garlanded and the proceedings terminated.

TREE-PLANTING AT SIR MUNGULDAS HOUSE.

Mr. Tribhowandas Maneckdas Nathoobhoy had invited a number of European and native ladies and gentlemen to his residence, Sir Mangaldas' House, Girgaum Back Road, on Saturday afternoon, to witness the ceremony of planting trees in his garden-grounds in commemoration of Coronation Day. The bungalow and the extensive garden grounds were prettily decorated, while the "Elephant Gateway" looked gay with flags and bunting. To the howdahs placed on the elephant's backs were hung excellent portraits in colours of the King Emperor and Queen Alexandra. Among those present were Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Crowe, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mrs. Adams-Wylie, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Messrs. Harkisondas Narotumdas, Tribhowandas Varjivandas Madhavdas, Meajee B. Barbhaya, Muzumdundas Ranjee, Mr. and Miss Kalliandas Lollubhai, Mr. Mahomed L. Munsuff, Mr. and Mrs. Vithaldas Dwarkadas Oodavjee, Dr. Popat Parbhuram, Mr. and Mrs. Purshotamdas Mungaldas, Mr. H. S. Sether, Professor Vaidya, Messrs. N. V. Mandlik, R. S. Pandit, Lukhmidas Vandravandas Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Manordas Tribhowandas, Kalliandas Keshavjee, S. J. Sanggiri, Baby Sett, K. Sesharamani Iyer, Bapujee, Dinanath, etc. Plants of different kinds were then planted in the compound, at convenient distances, by the Lawrence Jenkins, Mrs. Adams-Wylie, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas, Mrs. Crowe, and the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parek. Photographs were taken of the planting of each tree. The party then adjourned to refreshments. A string band was in attendance; and songs in honour of the Coronation were sung by about a dozen European ladies of the Girgaum Church Mission School, and some fifteen girls of the Sir Mungaldas Girls' School.

PRAYERS AT THE SURTI MIAWANSI TEMPLE.

The Surti residents of Bombay, who serve as boys to European gentlemen, were not behind their richer fellow-citizens in commemorating Coronation Day. They celebrated the occasion by holding a prayer-meeting on Saturday night in the Surti Miawansi temple at New Nagpada, Dongria Street. The employers of all Surti servants had been requested through the native newspapers to grant leave to them to attend the meeting.

HEBREW THANKSGIVINGS.

The [illegible] Coronation of His [illegible] Edward VII. [illegible] Jewish [illegible] Synagogue [illegible] Sunday [illegible] compartment [illegible] chanting [illegible] an elegant address [illegible] King and [illegible] thy, stressing [illegible] salvation bow [illegible] this [illegible] then offered a special [illegible] which was composed [illegible] of the Synagogue. Blessing was invoked upon His Majesty King Edward VII., his consort, Queen Alexandra and the Royal family. The ark was kept open and the congregation remained standing during the recital of the thanksgiving and the blessing. The same Thanksgiving was adopted at the Ohel Jacob Synagogue and Jacob's Circle Synagogue.

CRICKET.

CIVIL vs. UNITED SERVICES.

On the Gymkhana Ground on Saturday a friendly encounter at cricket between teams representing the Civil element of the Gymkhana and the Naval and Military Services was held. The day being a public holiday, the match was commenced at 11 o'clock. The teams were both fairly representative, although the Civil XI was rather the stronger. Mr. Milne won the toss for his side and sent in Messrs. Sale and Aston to bat. The wicket was in splendid condition, and never this season has it played better. From the outset the batsmen had no difficulty over the bowling. Messrs. Noble and Lumsden took the ball for the Services and for a short time runs came slowly. After playing good cricket for a quarter of an hour Mr. Sale was caught by Maydwell off Lumsden's bowling and Cheetham [illegible] Aston. The former at once settled down and runs came quickly. Aston and Jardine, [illegible] mixed in rapid succession. When [illegible] Cheetham a capital stand was made, and [illegible] played in their best form. Mr. Milne's return to form was a very pleasing feature of the match. He hit all over the wicket, and though he gave several difficult chances, he secured the capital score of 84, which he put up. The total included no less than fifteen fours. Cheetham was the first to succumb, being caught and bowled by Noble after he and Milne had raised the score by about seventy runs. Mr. Rumboll, whose innings of 51 not out, contained a number of capital hits to the boundary, has never played better cricket. About a quarter of an hour after, Mr. Milne's dismissal at cover point, the innings was declared, and the Services were given two hours to bat.

From the outset they had bad luck. After four byes had been scored Cheetham got Lieut. Maydwell caught by Ward in the slips, and in the next over Major Lamb fell to Jardine at cover point off Cheetham. Paymaster Lean put on a few runs, but the only stand productive of any runs was that by Bombadier Noble and Major Walton. The former batted splendidly for his 25. Lieut. Douglas was cleaned bowled by a splendid ball from Cheetham without having scored a run, and Lieut. Lumsden fell by a similar ball after he had made eight. Subsequently Ward was put in and he too kept a good length and met with a lot of success. Cheetham's bowling, considering his unplayable. He varied his pace considerably, kept a lot of work on the ball, and his analysis of seven wickets for twenty-eight runs is a capital performance. At one time he had taken four wickets for three runs, and he took three wickets in five balls. The innings concluded shortly after five o'clock, Bombardier Drake who had split his finger whilst keeping wicket in the earlier part of the day being unable to bat. The Civil XI. now put their opponents a second time, but although five wickets fell for 46 runs there was not time to finish the innings. The Civil team therefore had the satisfaction of winning on the first innings by the substantial total of 164, with six wickets in hand. The following are the scores:—

CIVIL.

Mr Sale, c Maydwell, b Lumsden	12
Mr Aston, c Hughes, b Lumsden	17
Mr Cheetham c and b Noble	66
Mr Jardine, c Douglas, b Lumsden	20
Mr Milne, c Henderson, b Lumsden	84
Mr Rumboll, not out	51
Mr Mead, not out	5
Mr Ward, [illegible]	
Mr Burns [illegible]	did not bat.
Mr Coombe [illegible]	
Mr Goodricke [illegible]	
Mr Bibbing [illegible]	
Extras	7
Total (6 wkts)	262

Innings declared closed.

UNITED SERVICES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Lamb, c Jardine, b Cheetham	4		
Lieut. Douglas, b Cheetham	0		
Lieut. Lumsden, b Cheetham	8		
Bombardier Noble, c Milne, b Ward	25		
Major Walton, b Cheetham	11		
Capt. MacDonald, not out	8		
Lt Maydwell, c Ward, b Cheetham	0		
Lt Hughes, b Ward	1		
Lt Henderson, absent, hurt	11		
Extras	4		
Total	70	Total	55

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

UNITED SERVICES.

	O	M	R	W
Lamb	12	17	4	0
Lumsden	22	20	4	4
Douglas	5	12	0	0
Hughes	2	8	0	0
Walton	5	7	0	0
Noble	23	19	3	1
Douglas	5	20	0	0
Lean	9	31	1	0

CIVIL.

	O	M	R	W	O	M	R	W
Cheetham	20	7	28	7	2	1	2	0
Milne	7	2	9	0	0	0	0	0
Ward	18	8	30	3	12	2	7	0
Rumboll	2	0	5	0	4	0	6	0
Coombe	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0

IMPRESSIVE CELEBRATIONS AT SIMLA.

SERMON BY THE BISHOP OF LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 9.

An impressive Coronation celebration was held here to-day. The streets were effectively decorated. The whole of the officials from the Commander-in-Chief and Lieutenant-Governor downwards attended divine service at Christ Church where the prayers ordained for the Occasion were said, the Bishop of Lahore officiating. His Majesty and proceedings including the singing of the National Anthem by the assembled congregation. The Bishop also delivered an address which he dwelt upon the fact that like the patriarchs of the New Testament and like every official in India, even the King himself, is under the obligation to derive from God the grant on to them that the whole Coronation ceremony is an acknowledgement of this great fact, which affords best guarantee that the blessing of the Almighty will rest upon the reign.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 10.

Except for the religious services, the churches, chapels, mosques and temples, a good display of flags and illuminations, some dinners to the native princes and the firing of a royal salute, not much was done in Calcutta in recognition of the Coronation, the rejoicings in connection therewith being postponed to January next. The Government and mercantile offices were closed, but many trades establishments kept open for the half day.

POONA.

POONA, AUG. 9.

Early in the morning the saluting battery at Kirkee fired a royal salute. The flags at Government House, in the Council Hall and Sir Robert Low's residence were flying high. A parade service was held at 8 o'clock at St. Mary's Church and nearly all military officials in the station were present. At 10-30 a State service was held in the same church all the clergymen of the station being present. The Ven. Archdeacon Scott conducted the service in place of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

Lord Northcote, accompanied by staff came in state, and at the entrance to the church a procession was formed. Sir Robert Low took his seat next to the Governor. The service last for nearly three-quarters of an hour. At Kirkee also a parade service was held and services took place in all the barracks in the city.

The members of the Gayan Samaj held special prayers and afterwards a singing party was held.

The Parsis held their prayers in the fire temples. After the usual "jasson" the high priest delivered a sermon on the auspicious day. The premises of the firms in the Cantonment were decorated with flags.

The day was observed as a public holiday, every place being closed. Crowds of people have come from Bombay, and all the hotels and private residences are filled with visitors.

The Borah community of Poona sent congratulatory telegram to Lord Curzon at Mysore.

STATE SERVICE AT POONA.

POONA, AUGUST 9.

Coronation Day was celebrated here with great pomp. The day was observed as a general holiday, all the public offices, schools, shops, and business premises being closed. A combined Military and Civil State Service took place at St. Mary's Church this morning. The church presented quite an animated appearance, being thronged with the Civil and Military element both of Poona and Kirkee, besides a large number of ladies. His Excellency Lord Northcote and Staff drove under the portico of the Church shortly before 10-30 a.m., the hour appointed for the service. Among others present were Sir Robert Low, Commanding the Bombay Forces, and Brigadier-General F. Venning, Commanding the Poona District, and Staff, British and Foreign Consuls, the Officers Commanding and Officers of the Royal Scots Shropshire Light Infantry, and the other regiments in Poona and Kirkee, besides a number of civilian ladies and gentlemen. About fifty men of the Royal Scots and Shropshire Light Infantry represented the respective British regiments. The service was conducted by Archdeacon Scott, in the absence of the Bishop of Bombay, who is still slightly indisposed. The Archdeacon was assisted by the Rev. Percy H. Preston, Chaplain of St. Mary's and the R. V. Rambart. The ceremony lasted for nearly three-quarters of an hour.

Special services were also held in the Roman Catholic and other churches here, while the various communities offered special prayers at their various places of worships.

PARADE SERVICE.

A Parade Service was held in the St. Andrew's Church, where the Royal Scots were fully represented. Rev. Mr. J. C. Matthew, chaplain, gave a short sermon in which he said:—The Coronation celebrated has a greater solemnity than if it had taken place on the date originally appointed. It is the prayer of every subject that God may restore the King in full measure his health and strength. His Majesty is crowned Edward VII. of Great Britain and Ireland. He is properly the first of the name who has ruled over Great Britain. Scotch and English have laid aside their ancient enmity and the archer which fought against each other in the reign of the first Edward of England, now unite to meet the Seventh Edward's charging. May the same good feeling bring the Irish together with us, so that Edward VII. may be known King of a United Kingdom. His Majesty bears the title, Emperor of India. This expresses the justice vested in the British Crown, by confidence in which all the races of Peninsular are held together and the native rulers are loyal to our King. His Majesty has taken a title not yet borne by any sovereign of our country, the title of King of all the Britons beyond the Seas. We are becoming familiar with the expression, British Empire. Our friends Christians, who go to the colonies are no longer separated from us as they were. Facilities for travel, the telegraph make one corporate body of us all. War in Africa is happily ceased and a new field for colonisation to spread. May the union of hearts include those who but yesterday were the King's enemies. His Majesty finally takes the title Defender of the Faith. In doing so he asserts that no man can be a loyal and useful subject to his Kingunless he is faithful to his God. He takes the oath that he will maintain and uphold the Church of England as established by law in our country. May we show ourselves true to our King in that we are true to our National Church.

Nearly every class of the native community in one way or another gave expression to their joy and loyalty. The City Guard, sixty marked the occasion by distributing sweetmeats to the boys and girls attending the Municipal schools, while several places of resort and the recreation club had their annual gathering. There was also a gathering in Vishram temple under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Bhat Parvesh professor Bhanu offered prayers for this Majesty's happiness and long life. The Mahomedans were no less forward in their demonstrations of loyalty several mosques both in the city and cantonment held over meetings and in which the speakers were illuminated. Khan Bahadur Kazi Azamuddin Moulvi read prayers afterwards there was darigha. The Bania community [illegible] in the temple and distributed sweetmeats to the poor.

[illegible]

Universal rejoicing [illegible] at the speedy recovery [illegible] at the city.

Private citizens [illegible] their premises in honour [illegible]

services were held this morning in all the churches, including St. George's Cathedral, St. Mary's Church, Fort, and the Kirk. These were numerously attended and were most impressive. Prayers in the Hindu temples and Mahomedan mosques will be offered this evening, and many philanthropic gentlemen are feeding the poor. The mercantile houses and foreign consular offices and steamers in the harbour were profusely decorated. There will be some private illuminations.

SURAT.

SURAT, AUGUST 9.

At the desire of Sardar Dasur Edulji Khurshedji Modi, the revered head of the Parsis, the community at Surat assembled to-day in great strength at the principal fire Temple of Dadabhoy Mody and performed a religious "jasan" or thanksgiving ceremony for the recovery of the King-Emperor. The assembly enthusiastically prayed to God for the long, prosperous, and glorious reign of his Majesty and expressed great joy at his auspicious Coronation. On the motion of Khan Bahadur Dr. Dosabhoy Pestonji, seconded by Mr. B. H. B. Wadia, trustee of the temple, Sardar Dasur Edulji Khurshedji Modi, for whose grief at the loss of his son all assembled felt profound sympathy, was requested to send a communication on behalf of the Anjuman to his Excellency the Governor, informing him of the proceedings and requesting him to send an expression of the humble loyalty of the Parsis of the ancient city of Surat to the foot of the throne. The entire programme was a great success. Loyal and enthusiastic speeches were made. A band was present and the fire temple was decorated and illuminated.

RAJKOT.

RAJKOT, AUGUST 9.

The Rajkot Zoroastrian Anjuman celebrated "Jasan" and thanksgiving ceremony, followed by a distribution of silver. A deputation headed by Mr. Cursetjee Goyajee waited on his Honor, the Agent to the Governor, to tender their humble but heart-felt congratulations to our August Sovereign.

RATNAGIRI.

RATNAGIRI, AUGUST 9.

Mr. Narayanrao Ganpat, merchant, gave a dinner to more than a thousand of the poor of Ratnagiri in honour of the Coronation, as he did in 1897, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee.

HAVERI.

HAVERI, AUGUST 9.

The Karajgi people who met to-day to express their rejoicings over the Coronation, resolved to request his Excellency to kindly convey their most loyal and sincere expressions of congratulations to their beloved Sovereign his Majesty the King-Emperor as well as to the Royal family.

LIMBDI STATE.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

AUGUST 9.

The Agent to the Governor was requested by His Highness Sir Jasvatsinghji, K. C. I. E., Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, to convey the following message to his Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. through the Bombay and India Governments. To celebrate the Coronation here salutes were fired, short termed prisoners were released, sweetmeats and prizes were distributed to the school children, the poor were feasted and clothed; a Coronation song was sung, a public holiday was observed in which music, flags, lighting and prayers were conspicuous; a durbar was held under the presidency of his Highness in which all the officers and gentry and the public joined to offer hearty congratulations to the Majesty, and invoke blessings for his long and glorious reign. Illuminations will be made at night.

AKOLA.

AKOLA (BERAR), AUGUST 9.

Coronation Day, at Akola was observed right loyally. A mass-meeting was held and prayers were offered by the Hindus under the presidentship of the Deputy-Commissioner, Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji, in the the Town Hall, which was crowded to excess.

JAMKHANDI.

JAMKHANDI, AUGUST 9.

The members of the Vaohan Watuka, Jamkhandi, held a meeting to-day in honour of the Coronation of his Majesty the King-Emperor. His Majesty's portrait was garlanded and prayers were offered to the Almighty for his Majesty's long rule and happy life. Sweetmeats were distributed to the poor. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

NANDOD.

NANDOD, AUGUST 9.

To-day is being observed by his Highness the Maharana Sri Chhatrasinghji, Raja of Rajpipla and his subjects as a holiday of great rejoicing in celebration of his Imperial Majesty's Coronation, and of humble and sincere thanksgiving for his Majesty's providential recovery. A feast is being given to all the poor by his Highness. Twenty-two prisoners are being released including all female prisoners, one of them being a life convict. In the evening His Highness entertains a large company to dinner in honour of the auspicious occasion.

NASIK.

NASIK, AUGUST 9.

The Hindu community of Nasik city assembled this afternoon in the temple of Kala Ram in panchas avati to express their joy at the recovery of his Majesty and listened to a Kirtan in honor of the Coronation. There was also a bhajan at the close offering prayers to the Almighty for the long and happy life of the Emperor. There was a large gathering at the ceremony, and in the evening there were illuminations. Sweetmeats were distributed.

AHMEDNAGAR.

AHMEDNAGAR, AUGUST 9.

Early this morning thanksgiving services were held in all the Christian churches, and a Royal salute was fired by the Battery here. The pupils of the "Municipal" and "Ahmednagar Education Society's Schools assembled in Vishram Bang at 8 a.m. and sang in the presence of the Collector, Mr. R. A. Lambe, a Coronation Ode, specially composed for the occasion. This afternoon a sweetmeat feast will be given to the poor, about 3,000 in number. The subscription list for this feast is headed by Messrs. Kare-ja and Sons, Kabre, Tambuli, Nagarkar, &c. In the evening, prayers will be offered in the Parsi fire-temple. "Jusson" ceremony is special prayers for the King's health being held. Prayers will also be held at the Prarthna Samaje in the Hindu temples, and in several Mussulman Masjids. An Brahmin ashees Bhojan will be held in Nanipeth. The temples, mosques and Agiari will be illuminated as well as the following places, Arts Bazar, Dalmandal Grain Market; New Cloth Market Road; Khojeshah Haveli; Cursetjee's Shop and Street; and the Sadar Bazar Cantonment Market.

A Station dinner to all the Parsis will be given by Messrs. Cursetji and Sons.

The merchants of Ahmednagar fed more than 2,000 Brahmins and 3,000 poor. The authorities were very well satisfied with the arrangement. Messrs. Balkrishna Rajaram Gangadhar, Nagaskar, Shondo Bhikoji Tambuli, Ragunathji Narayanji Soboni, Kakasaheb Tambuli, Madhavrao Dishmukh Rawamalast Haridasbapi and others took keen interest in carrying through the arrangements.

INDORE.

INDORE, AUGUST 9.

Mr. Hormusji Mahankli Bhamgara invited his co-religionists to assemble in the fire temple to offer prayers to the Almighty to invoke His blessings and benevolence for his Majesty's happy long, glorious, and peaceful reign and for the whole royal family every prosperity. Dastoorji Sahib Kaikhedji Jamaspasana of Mhow presided at the "jasan" ceremony and spoke of the blessings enjoyed by the Parsis under the British rule and wished for their continuance. In the evening sweetmeats and puri were distributed to the poor, and the fire temple was illuminated. A band of musicians was in attendance during the day. Sweetmeats were also distributed to the Parsi school children after the prayers.

DAPOLI.

DAPOLI, AUGUST 9.

A special service was held in the English Church and also a large public meeting in honour of the Coronation of his Majesty. At the latter gathering sweetmeats were distributed to the schoolboys, and the poor, and a chorus was sung, praying for long life and prosperity for the Emperor.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE REARRANGEMENT OF THE CABINET.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

THE NEW CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

An official notification of the following Cabinet changes has been issued:—

Mr. Wyndham enters the Cabinet.

Lord Londonderry, President of the Board of Education; Mr. Ritchie, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Akers-Douglas, Home Office; Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Postmaster-General. All the foregoing are in the Cabinet.

The following are not in the Cabinet:—

Earl Dudley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Hardwicke, Under-Secretary of State for War.

Lord Windsor, Commissioner of Works.

Sir W. Walrond, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Earl Percy, Under-Secretary of State for India.

The Marquis of Londonderry has been Post Master-General since 1900 and now relinquishes that office for a seat in the cabinet. He was born in 1852, and was sent to Eton and to Christ Church. He contested Durham and the Montgomery district without success, but afterwards became Member for County Down (1886-89). On succeeding to the Peerage he went to Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant in 1886. He was Chairman of the London School Board, is a Colonel of Volunteers, a Justice of the Peace, a Deputy-Lieutenant, a County Alderman, and an honorary graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and he has been President of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce. He owns many valuable coal mines and three fine country seats. He is so generous that when he once won a horse race he gave a diamond brooch to every lady of his house party. He is also ambitious; and once refused to be Lord Privy Seal because he preferred a place with a department to a sinecure.

The Rt. Hon. Charles Thomson Ritchie, who has been appointed to succeed Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been Secretary of State, Home Department, since 1900; M.P. (C.) for Croydon since 1895; Hon. Col. 1st Volunteer Battalion Royal West Surrey Re.t; born in Dundee 19th Nov. 1838; 4th son of the late William Ritchie, Rockbill, Broughty Ferry. He was educated privately and at the City of London School M.P. for Tower Hamlets, 1874-85; for St. George's-in-the-East, 1885-92; Secretary to Admiralty, 1885-86; President of Local Government Board, 1886-92; of Board of Trade, 1895-1900.

The Rt. Hon. Alexander Akers-Douglas, P. C., D. L., who succeeds Mr. Ritchie as Home Secretary, has been First Commissioner of Works, with a seat in Cabinet, since 1895; he has been M. P. for St. Augustine's Div. Kent, 1880-1900, and since 1900. He was born 21st Oct. 1851; the only son of Aretas Akers, Malling Abbey, Kent; he was educated at Eton and University College, Oxford, Barr. Inner Temple, 1875; late Capt. E. Kent Yeomanry Cavalry; Whip to Conservative Party, 1883-95; Parliamentary Secretary to Treasury, 1885-86, 1886-92, and for short time 1895.

Mr. George Wyndham, who has been promoted to a seat in the cabinet, has been M. P. for Dover since 1889 and Chief Secretary for Ireland since 1900. He is a Director London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, and Captain Cheshire Yeomanry. He was born in London, 29th August, 1863, the eldest son of the Hon. Percy Wyndham and Madeline, daughter of Sir Guy Campbell, Bt.; g.d. of Lord Edward Fitz Gerald, the Irish rebel. He was educated at Eton and the R. M. C. Sandhurst, 1882; Coldstream Guards, 1883. Suakim Campaign and Cyprus, 1885 (medal and Khedive's star); Private Secy. to Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, 1887-92; Parliamentary Under Sec. of State for War, 1898-1900. Publications: North's Plutarch (in the Tudor Classics, edited by W. E. Henley); Shakespeare's Poems, 1898.

Mr. J. Austen Chamberlain, the new Postmaster-General, who obtains a seat in the Cabinet which was not given to his predecessor Lord Londonderry; has been Financial Secretary to the Treasury since 1900, and was previously Civil Lord of the Admiralty. He is M.P. for East Worcestershire. He was born in 1863, and is the eldest son of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. He was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge.

Earl Dudley, who has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in succession to Earl Cadogan, has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade since 1895. He was born on the 25th May 1866 and succeeded his father, the first Earl Dudley, in 1885. He was educated at Eton and travelled round the world visiting the Colonies. He served in the Yeomanry Cavalry in 1899-1900. He owns about 30,000 acres; has mineral rights in Staffordshire and Worcestershire, owns a large iron work at Dudley, is patron of thirteen church livings and possesses estates in Jamaica. He has been Mayor of Dudley, is a major in the Worcestershire Yeomanry and is an M. F. H. (Worcestershire).

The Earl of Hardwicke, who has been appointed Under Secretary of State for War, has been Under Secretary for India since 1900. He was born at the British Embassy in Paris on the 14th March 1867, the only son of the fifth Earl of Hardwicke. He was educated at Eton; was honorary attaché to the British Embassy at Vienna, 1886-91; joined the Wiltshire Regiment in 1888 and became Captain in 1888. He succeeded his father in 1897, as been a member of the London County Council, and is a member of the Stock Exchange.

Lord Windsor, who has been appointed first Commissioner of Works, has been Lord Lieut. of Glamorganshire since 1890, and was Paymaster-General, 1891-92. He is Colonel of the Queen's Own Worcestershire Hussars; and has been Hon. Colonel of 2nd Glamorganshire Volunteer Artillery, since 1880; of 2nd Batt. Worcestershire Regt. since 1891; of 3rd, Batt. Welsh Regt. He was born on the 27th Aug. 1857; the son of Hon. Robert Windsor Clive, M. P., and grand son of Baroness Windsor, and of Mary, d. of 2nd Earl Beadford. He succeeded his grandmother in 1869; he was educated at Eton and St. John's Coll. Camb. (M. A.) Mayor of Cardiff, 1895-96. Owns about 37,500 acres.

The Right. Hon. Sir William Walrond, who has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in succession to Lord James of Hereford, is the Chief Government Whip. He was a captain in the Grenadier Guards and retired in 1889. He is M. P. for the Tiverton Division of Devon and has been Private Secretary to the Treasury since 1885. He was born on the 25th February 1849, and succeeded his father the first baronet in 1880. He was Junior Lord of the Treasury from 1885 to 1892.

Earl Percy, the new Under Secretary of State for India, has represented South Kensington in the House of Commons since 1895. He is a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. He was born in 1871, the eldest son of the 7th Duke of Northumberland. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, (1st class honours and prize for English verse). He has published "Notes from a Diary in Asiatic Turkey", and "The Highland of Asiatic Turkey", 1901.

SIAMESE AFFAIRS.

THE "TEMPS" STATEMENT DENIED.

The French Foreign Office denies the statement made by the "Temps" yesterday, that the French Charge d'Affaires at Bangkok had asked to be recalled.

DEPARTURE OF THE KAISER FROM REVAL.

The Kaiser has left Reval.

Count von Bulow and Count Lamsdorff have had several prolonged conferences.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NEW IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

An Imperial Service Order with Medal inscribed "For faithful service" has been instituted in order to better recognise the merits of the Civil Servants of the Empire.

TRADE BETWEEN THE CAPE AND JAPAN.

The Japanese Government Commissioners have arrived at Durban to report on the trade relations between the Cape and Japan.

THE TRANSPORT ENQUIRY.

Commander Hutton states, as the result of the enquiry, he is of opinion that the accommodation on board the Drayton Grange was adequate in ordinary circumstances. Bad weather and the outbreak of measels caused the suffering complained of.

The food and discipline were generally satisfactory.

BOER LEADER DEAD.

LUCAS MEYER SUCCUMBS TO HEART DISEASE.

CONDOLENCES TO HIS FAMILY.

The "Petit Bleu" of Brussels announces that General Lucas Meyer has died suddenly of heart disease.

Lord Salisbury, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, General French and other statesmen and soldiers have sent their condolences to Lucas Meyer's family.

General Lucas Meyer before the Boer War took an obscure distinguished himself in the Boer conflict with the natives. At the outbreak of the war the Commando under Lucas Meyer seized Talana Hill where the first battle of the war was fought. The fight has been described as a tactical victory, but a strategic defeat for the British and our losses were such that the force had to fall back on Ladysmith leaving the wounded including the late General Penn Symons in the hands of the Boers. The opposing force was in great strength, Meyer's Commando of 4,000 men being aided by other Commandoes. Converging on Glencoe, Lucas Meyer distinguished himself on other occasions during the war, and at its close greatly assisted in the peace negotiations. He recently arrived in England, and was invited by the King to attend the Coronation, but was obliged to decline the honour in consequence of his doctor's orders. There were those who saw in his polite excuse merely an indication of Boer feeling against England, but the announcement of his unexpected death shows how unfortunate was any suggestion of that character.]

HUNTER BEY DEAD.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Hunter Bey has died of Blackwater fever in the Bahr el Gazel.

CRICKET.

Kent has beaten Surrey by an innings and 191 runs.

Middlesex has beaten Gloucestershire by an innings and 67.

Leicestershire versus Yorkshire has been abandoned owing to the rain. The rest of the matches have been drawn.

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THE VICEROY AT MYSORE.

LORD CURZON'S ADDRESS TO THE MAHARAJA.

THE CORONATION SERVICE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, MAY 8.

After the investiture of his Highness the Maharaja to-day, H. E. the Viceroy addressed his Highness as follows:—

Your Highness and gentlemen, this is the first time since I have been in India that I have been called upon personally to install a ruling chief. It gives me the greatest pleasure that the Chief in whose room I am about to discharge these agreeable functions should be one whose career I have had such close opportunities of watching, and for whom I entertain so sincere a regard, as the young Maharaja of Mysore. Indeed, I think I may say, that I should not have come all the way from Simla at this season of the year had I not felt the keenest personal interest, both in this State and in its future ruler. About the latter I shall have a word to say presently, but first let me explain how it is that the interests of the Mysore State occupy such a place in the concern and regard of the Government of India. We can never forget that for fifty years this State was under British Administration, during which it enjoyed the full benefits of the discipline and method and experience that are associated with the British system.

At the end of that period a great experiment was made—the famous restition took place, and the State was given back to its native rulers. It is interesting to recollect that the statesman who was mainly responsible for that act was the veteran Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, who only three weeks ago resigned the helm of affairs in England, after half a century of unsurpassed service to the State. It was

A JUST AND MAGNANIMOUS ACT,

but it was also, as I have said, a great experiment, for if the result had been a failure, then a cruel rebuff would have been administered to the generosity which dictated the proceeding, and the cause of native states and of native administration throughout India must have suffered a lasting recoil. The eyes of every one, therefore, were directed upon Mysore to see how the venture would result, and how far the State would justify the confidence reposed in it. I will not pretend that there have been shades in the picture, or that an unassailable standard has everywhere been maintained. In this world we talk about ideals more often than we realise them, but this I can unhesitatingly say, the State has been well served by the members of its ruling family, and by faithful and patriotic ministers. The first Dewan, Mr. Rantea Charlu, did not long serve the rendition, but his successor, Sir Sheshadri Iyer, for eighteen years wielded an authority that was areflex of his powerful character and abilities, and that left its mark upon every branch of the Administration. The late Maharaja, whose ability and excellence of disposition endeared him to all, was unfortunately removed by a premature death, while still in the prime of life, and since then Sir Sheshadri Iyer has died also.

THE DAYS OF THE REGENCY.

Thus the old order has passed away; and we stand on the threshold of a new era. For nearly eight years there has been a minority, during which the Regency has been in the hands of H. H. the Maharani Regent, assisted by a Dewan and Council, and relying upon the firm and constant support of the British Resident. As the head of the Government of India I have pleasure in stating that the smooth progress of events during the minority has been largely due to the unfailing tact and discretion of her Highness. If I may be allowed to say so, she has set an example of public and domestic virtue which has been of equal value to her people and to her family, and which has earned for her the admiration and respect of all. It gives me pleasure to announce that in recognition of these services I submitted to his Majesty the King-Emperor the request that he would allow her Highness a salute of 19 guns to be continued to her for life, and that his Majesty gladly consented to bestow upon her Highness this exceptional mark of favour. It is our hope now that she is retiring from the responsible position which she has so long and successfully filled, that she may observe the fruits of her sagacious example, and may meet the reward of her motherly devotion in the conduct and career of her son. I am thus brought to the circumstances that have led up to the ceremony of to-day. The young Maharaja, whom I am about to instal has recently attained his 18th birthday. He has passed through a minority of nearly eight years. They have not been idle or vapid years spent in enjoyment or dissipated to idleness—they have been years of careful preparation for the duties that lay before him and of laborious training for his exalted State. It is no light thing to assume the charge of five millions of people, and it is no perfunctory training that is required for such a task.

THE EDUCATION OF THE MAHARAJA.

In Mr. Fraser we were fortunate enough to discover a tutor and governor thoroughly alive to the duties of his onerous position and well qualified to win the confidence as well as to waken the energies of his pupil. In Colonel Robertson, the young Chief has met with a mentor as sympathetic as he was wise, and under this combined influence, assisted by those happy domestic associations to which I have before referred, we have seen the natural good judgment and sound sense of the Maharaja develop by steady degrees until we feel satisfied of his capacity to assume the full and final responsibility of the government of men. He has made frequent tours among his people, he has studied their wants and needs at first hand. He has thereby acquired the knowledge which will enable him to understand the problem with which he will be confronted. Fortified by this knowledge his naturally business like habits, and his instinctive self-reliance, should enable him to steer a straight course. He will be assisted by a Dewan who has already earned confirmation in his responsible office, and by two capable Councillors of the State. He will have the advice of a Private Secretary whose abilities have specially recommended him for selection. The time, I hope, will never come, when the Maharaja may not be able to rely upon the support and counsel of the British Resident, to whom he should turn, not as a school master, but as a protector and friend. Youth is his, and with health and strength he enters upon a splendid heritage at an early age May God guide him in this great undertaking and speed him on the straight path. And now, Maharaja, I turn to you, and I venture to address to you a few words. Pray do not think that I am going to read you a lecture—rulers are not made virtuous by installation homilies, but by the instincts of their nature, by a diligent training and by a willingness to profit by the wisdom and experience of others. There was a learned French priest, named Fenelon, who was especially engaged to give lectures in the art of rule to the grandson of Louis XIV. of France, but, I am sorry to say, that the young man was no better at the end than at the beginning. Similarly we know that all the precepts of the wisest of men, King Solomon, left no impression upon his son.

A RULER'S DUTIES.

I am not going, therefore, to give you a text book of moral maxims—I will only ask you to remember this, the young man of eighteen who becomes a ruler enjoys one of the noblest opportunities but also one of the greatest responsibilities, in the world. Upon you, to a large extent, will depend the happiness and comfort of several millions of your fellow-creatures who already look up to you with reverence, and who, if you rule well, will regard you with devotion, but if you rule badly with indifference and despair. You are put in this place, not for your own sake—to think that is the greatest of all human errors—but for theirs. If you act conscientiously and dutifully, you may leave a name that will live for generations in the memory of your people; if you throw away your chances and become a sluggard or worse, your name will be written in water and your memory will pass like a puff of smoke from the minds of men. Therefore, I beg of you at this turning point in your life, to remember these things: put your heart into your work, be just, be courageous, be merciful to the lowly, be considerate to all, work as though you were going to live not for fifty years but for five, for duty, believe me, cannot afford to loiter, and there ought to be no blank spaces in a ruler's diary. For my own part I shall, always look back upon having installed you as one of the pleasantest memories of my term of office. While I am here you know that you can count upon my confidence and support, and when I am gone, and other viceroys come here to visit you in Mysore, I shall hope to hear from them that you have fulfilled the bright expectations of your youth, and that you are yearly marching forward from strength to strength.

After the investiture his Highness replied to the address in the terms already reported.

The Maharajah subsequently received thirty addresses from various bodies and made separate replies, this ceremony occupying from 1 to 3 p. m.

MYSORE, AUGUST 9.

After dinner at Government House last night, a magnificient display of fireworks took place in the presence of an enormous concourse. At 9 o'clock this morning an open air Coronation service was held on the polo ground adjoining Government House. The weather was beautifully bright and warm, and the scene with troops drawn up in a hollow square, with Chamnadi Hill for background, was one which will be long remembered.

The Viceroy occupied a raised platform under a canopy of cloth of gold, with the Maharaja on his right and the Maharani in a zenana carriage. The other notables present were the British Resident, the Dewan, the Judges and Councillors of Mysore, Sir James Wolfe Murray, all the European guests and a large number of Mysore officials. Large crowds of the general population had also gathered. The service was most impressively readered by the Reverend W. Barry, of Bangalore the band of the Warwickshire regiment supplying the choir. The shortened form of service in Westminster to-day was used, concluding with the National Anthem which was lastly sung. In the Litany appropriate allusion was made to the Viceroy and the Maharaja. The hymns sung were such popular ones as "All People that on Earth do Dwell," "O God our Help in Ages Past" and "Lord of Heaven and Earth and Ocean." The Twelft Battery finally fired an Imperial salute which was repeated by the Palace Battery.

The Viceregal party left for the shikar camp at noon privately.

When the Viceroy had visited the Maharani Regent at the Fort palace, yesterday, His Excellency was met by the Maharaja who drove him round the city to witness the illuminations. Thereafter the Maharaja performed protracted Poojah in the Jagan Mohan Palace, and held a Durbar till 10. As he ascended the gadi before a large concourse of Durbaris, the acclamations of the people were loud and long.

This morning, simultaneously with the Coronation service, a service of thanksgiving was held in Krishna's Army Temple, in the Fort, for the recovery of the King Emperor, and invoking Heaven's blessing upon the King and Queen at the Coronation to-day.

Mr. Narsimiengar, the Palace Controller and Secretary of the Mararai department, superintended the service.

BANGALORE, AUGUST, 10.

It is announced from the Viceroy's shikhar camp at Habbala in the Mysore jungles, that his Excellency arrived there last evening at 6 o'clock. The party were to start early this morning for bison which are reported as being not far from the Camp. It has been decided that the Viceroy does not visit the Khoddahs whereas I said on Wednesday, forty elephants and eight bison been surrounded preparatory to the drive, into he tying up stockades. This is owing to possible disarrangement of Viceregal programme. It is probable therefore that the Maharaja will go out with a party shortly to witness the driving operations.

At Mysore Government House, last night a ball took place to celebrate the Coronation, a big sports meeting having been previously held on the adjacent polo ground. The Warwickshires who went from Belgaum to Mysore for the installation, return to-morrow, but the Hussars who went from Secunderabad for, the same purpose come on to Bangalore for two months, consequence of the scarcity of water at Trimulgherry.

The installation festivities conclude at Mysore to-day with a third big durbar. Considerable disappointment has been experienced at the inability of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company to cope with the passenger traffic, though the public had been assured of a complete organisation of rolling stock for the occasion. Many influential persons travelled third-class and in goods waggons, though they hold first-class tickets.

BRITISH CAVALRY RELIEFS.

SIMLA, AUGUST 9.

The following British Cavalry Reliefs for 1902-03 are sanctioned: 4th Dragoons, from Rawalpindi to Muttra; 6th Dragoons, from South Africa to Bangalore; 9th Lancers, Sialkot to Rawalpindi; 12th Lancers, South Africa to Umballa; 3rd Hussars, South Africa to Sialkot, and depot from Lucknow to Sialkot; 10th Hussars, South Africa to Mhow; and 4th Hussars (one squadron), from Bangalore to Secunderabad.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Our Ahmedabad correspondent writing on the 7th inst. states:—

The present state of the monsoon is causing a great deal of anxiety. There has been no rain here during the last three weeks, and there are no signs of its coming now. The agricultural operations are retarded owing to the lack of moisture in the ground. Rain is urgently wanted in the whole of this district and a good downpour will be a Godsend to the bajri and jowari crops. The general outlook at present is not cheering, and if rains hold off a week longer the bajri crop will be withered. The total rainfall up to date is 2 inches and 79 cents recorded here.

Mr. F. G. Prast, I.C.S. having obtained 18 months leave, he will leave here on the 15th instant. Before his departure entertainments are to be given in his honour, one by the Indian National Society and one by the public. Mr. W. Duderet will succeed him, but pending his arrival, Mr. Vernon, I. C. S., First Assistant Collector, will hold charge of the office.

Mr. J. Allen, P. W. Inspector, B. B. & C. I. Railway, having been transferred to Surat on promotion, a dinner was given to him on the 2nd instant at the Aga Khan's Bungalow, European and native gentlemen eulogised his good qualities and urbanity. Mr. Greenhaugh has taken over charge of the Ahmedabad Section.

Mr. Burns, Principal of the Sir J. J. School of Arts, arrived here yesterday in connection with the Delhi Coronation Art Exhibition. He has selected several pieces of "Kinkhob" and leaves to-day for Bombay.

Dr. Anderson, Civil Surgeon, has been selected as Sanitary Superintendent at the Delhi Durbar.

THE HIGH COURT AND DISTRICT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

The result of the examination for offices of Subordinate Judge and Pleader of the High Court and District and Subordinate Courts was declared on Friday evening at the High Court. The following are the successful candidates:—

High Court Pleaders.—Bhatt, Amritlal Nanabhai, Kittur, B. H. Mehta, Velchand Umed, Navare, Vasudeo Krishna.

District Pleaders.—Adalja, Nimah and Jeram, Ajgaokar, Hajaram Ambaji, Changuia, Lakshman Panduraug, Chavare, Balvant Laxman, Dharap, Govind Ganesh, Gelvadi, Vithal Ramchandra, Gupte Ramchandra Govind, Hampiholi, Bhide Ramchandra Hullgol, Gangadhar Gopal, Jogtekar, Anant Kashinath, Joshi, Mahadeo Vishnu, Joshi, Parsharam Mahadeo, Joshi, Vasudev Krishna, Joshi, Vithal Venkesh, Kapadia, Chunilal Govindjee, Karandikar, Krishnanath Vishnu, Joshi, Mahadeo Narayen, Kashikar, Ramchandra Govind, Kavacheker, Shankar Pandurang, Kelkar, Vaman Ganesh, Kunte, Prabhakar Bhaskar, Lege, Krishnaji Laxman, Mandalia, Lalji Gopalji, Marathalli, Kalianaji Narsinh, Mehta, Gulabdas Devarkadas, Moodier, Atmaram Laxman, Mukhtiar, Nanabhai Lalbhai, Narleewala, Marwanji Nowroji, Nasu, Pandurang Moreshwar, Oka, Anant Balaji, Parwatikar, Gururao Raghvendrao, Patel, Purshottamdas Nanabhai, Phadke, Sadashiv Krishna, Thakar, Narhar Ganesh Thaker, Vallabhdas Kahanjee Turkhia Gopalji Thobhaubhai, Valaskar, Narayenrao Raghavendrao, Vasu, Ganesh Mahado.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 11.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee.

(To be taken after Full Bench Case).

For Consent Decree.

755-01—Captain and W—Narsinha Jagganath Joshi vs Narayen Dhaji Joshi and others—Strotham B and N. Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

351-01—Nanu and H—Bai Navashai vs Dorabjee Eduljee Gimp—Ardeshir H D and Co.

662-00—D D Romer—Keshinath Jewan Garud and others vs Jewan Mangalia Garud—Mulla and M.

111-02—K B Mehta—Ramjee Ballajee and others vs Chaturbhuj Morarjee—Jehangir and S.

118-02—Bhikaji M and M—Shamjee N Visserwanjee Parekh alias Another vs Merwanjee H Modi—Crawford B and Co.

665-01—Craigie L and C—Moreshwar Bapu alias Gajanand Wasudeo vs Gungaram Bapooba Mole—Bhaishanker and K.

130-02—Little and Co—Chuturbhooj Morarjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co.

654-01—Little and Co—Rai Bahadur Bunsilal Abeshand vs The Jairam Mills Ld—Thakurdas and Co.

631-01—Captain and W—Bai Kaka and another vs Amerchand Madhowjee and another—Mancukla D and J.

603-01—Madhowjee V—S Jee Haisis vs M C Macleod and another.

595-02—Hiralal D—Sitaram Savalia vs The Hindustan S and Lo—Dikshit and D.

173-02—Framjee and D—Rahimbhai Hirjibhai Allarakhia vs Miya Sayed Ahmed Valed Sayed Hoosein—Payne G S and S.

635-01—Mulla and M—Khatimbai widow vs Fatmabai widow and others—Bicknell M and M. Payne G S and M and Seamrao and M.

174-02—Framjee and D—Rahimbhai Heerjeebhai Allarakhia and others vs Miya Syed Ahmed Valad Syed Hasan and another—Payne G S and M.

825-01—In person—Fakira Rutna vs Kanari Narsoo Vanjari and another—Lapbary and F.

591-01—Pestonji E and K—Gopalji Gulliandi vs Dayal Bhimji and others—Bhaishanker K and G.

717-01—Bhaishanker K and G—Lagal Bajiajee vs Gopal Gulliandee and others—Pestonji E and K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

(To be taken after Full Bench Case).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

158-01—Mulla and M—Abdul Kayam Sharafalli vs Abdool Hoosein Asoolali and others—Matubhai J and M and Smetham B and N—Part heard.

For recording evidence.

42-99—Dikshit and D—Khunderao Panduraug vs Dadabhoy Narayen Dhuau and others—Smetham D and N.

Long Causes.

699-1-1—Bicknell M and M—Merwanjee Jamshedjee Hakim vs Moroba Ramchunder Pay and others—In person.

671-00—Bhaishanker K and G—Vallabdas Sewjee and another vs Ludhoo Premjee and others—Madhowjee V.

180-02—Jehangir and S—Rustomjee Dadabhoy Karanjia and others vs Kalibai widow and others—Bicknell M and M.

168-02—In person a pauper—Merwanjee Edaljee Bamboat vs Framjee Edaljee Bamboat—In person.

634-01—Crawford B and Co—Chabildas Lalubhai and others vs Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rehman—Little and Co.

534-97—Little and Co—Nathibai and another vs Premchund Harchund—Tyabjee D and Co.

685-01—In person—Vazir Rajana Jenjit vs Gangabai—In person.

697-01—Ardeshir H and D—N C Macleod vs Hajee Sidick Hajee Hassum—In person.

171-02—In person—Mahomed Gangjee and another vs Gulabchand Jeegha and others—Framjee and D.

190-02—Jenasgir and D—Kushalji Manock Virji vs Kazimbhoy Cassumbhoy—Little and Co.

309-02—Sorabjee and J—Joan Joseph de Silva vs John Joseph de Silva and others—Mathubhai J and H.

323-02—Edgelow G and W—Munchersnaw Rajeejee vs Raghowjee Jeerakha—Raghavjee J.

701-01—Balkrishna V N K.—Moti Dewjee and another vs Premjee Dewsaran and another—Malvi R and M.

575-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Ranjee Dewsey and another vs Bhanjee Muljee and another—Wadia and G.

680-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamnabai and another vs Dharsey Thakersey—Tyabjee D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.

(To be taken after Full Bench Case).

For Consent Decree.

216-8-00-02—Craigie L and J—Gordhandas Khatao vs Dawood bhoy Audool Cadar—Payne G S and M.

Long Cause.

35-02—Mirza and M—Ji Mungavin vs J Mungavin—Soraiji and J—Part heard.

For further evidence.

275-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Chandulal Sukhlal vs Sirdruthmal Soojanmal—Malvi H and M.

Long Causes.

546-01—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail &c—Unwala and P—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

147-02—Smetham B and N—Harilal Jugonnath vs Merwanjee Nusserwanjee—Wadia and G.

382-02—Crawford B and Co—Owen and Okell vs Rahimtoola Khairas and others—Little and Co.

383-02—Crawford B and Co—A Blanchock and others vs Rahimtoola Khairas and others—Little and Co.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report

160-01—Craigie L and C The Acting Advocate-General vs Janardhan Balkrishna Craigie L and C.

Long Causes.

304-02—Dikshit and D—Dhalsajee Hakamchund and another vs Bai Manibai widow and another—M R Vakil.

603-99—Tyabjee D and Co Bhagibai widow and another vs Ramji Govinji—Unwala and P.

521-02—Captain and V Mahomed Osman Cartay vs Shamsoodin Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co.

789-01—Bhaishanker K and G Jawanjee Bamanjee Behram vs Cooverbai Jamsetjee Vyaal and another Edgelow G and W; and—Ardeshir H D and Co.

690-01—Tyabjee D and C Premchand Maneckchund Doujee vs Lalmojee and others Bicknell M and Twentymany Suits for hearing and final disposal.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists the Proprietors Wykeham's depôt, 334 Regent Street, London, Midland.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Professor Vaillard, a French bacteriologist, and M. Desmauroux, an engineer, have invented a convenient apparatus for sterilising water by heat, which is made in different sizes, for private houses, schools, colleges, hospitals, and so on. One capable of sterilising 1,000 litres of water has been installed at the Military School of Saint-Cyr. The water is completely sterilised at or above the temperature of boiling water, without losing the drinkable quality, and it is rapidly cooled so as to be drawn ready for use. The cooling is done by the cold feed water circulating in a pipe alongside the pipe conveying the hot water from the sterilising cauldrons. Both the heating and cooling are effected gradually.

The submarine boat is at best a "one-eyed monster," and a good apparatus for spying out the surface of the sea while she is under water is a desideratum. At present there are several devices for the purpose, but there might be a better. One of these is the lunette of Drzewiecki which is considered by some the best. It consists of a tube with a total reflection prism at each end. The tube is raised above water, and, as its angle of vision is only about 200, turned round its axis in order to observe the whole horizon. Only one eye is employed to see the images, which are said to be clear.

Another instrument is Mangin's periscope, which gives distorted images of reduced size. A periscope of Darriens is rather like the apparatus of Drzewiecki, but has a much smaller angle of vision. Romazzotti and Garnier, as well as Daveling and Violette, have also invented lunettes.

Signor Mosso, from his own experiments, believes that one can accustom oneself to high mountain climbing and sickness by not hastening to reach the top but going in easy stages, and keeping up the strength with generous, yet prudent, sustenance. The last stages, owing to the rarefied air, should be made slowly.

Dr. Agamennone, an Italian seismologist, has invented a new seismograph for registering shocks of earthquake, which is illustrated in "Nature." It draws a curve of the tremors on smoked glass, but, according to a well known authority is not adopted for all kinds of earthquake motions.

The "paradise of roses" is not in Turkey, Bulgaria, or Persia, it seems, but at Sceaux, near Paris, where in his garden of L'Hay, M. Graverceaux has collected 6,000 different species from all parts of the world. The clambering roses are particulary fine, and are trained over espaliers, as well as arcades.

The owner intends to promote the distillation of attar of roses in France, and last year was sent by the Minister of Agriculture to study the process in the Balkan States. The Damask and Provence roses are chiefly used there, but M. Graverceaux favours more lasting blooms, such as his new "Rose, au parfum de l'Hay," an offspring from the Damask, the General Jacqueminot, and the Rugosa Germanica. It is hardy prolific in blooms, and of delicious fragrance.

A German inventor claims to improve the carbons of electric arc lamps by incorporating with them certain metallic salts which make them yield a better light.

After the West Indian volcanic eruption of 1812 planters found the sugarcane flourish as it had not done before. This was attributed to potash salts, and phosphate in the volcanic dust which fell on the cane gardens, and it was hoped that a similar result would be found after the recent eruptions, but according to Mr. Outerbridge, of Philadelphia, the dust of the Martinique eruptions contains but a small percentage of potash and phosphoric anhydride. The dust in fact, is mainly volcanic glass, and under the microscope shows filaments of "mineral wool." It is, however, not injurious, and may even improve the surface texture of the soil.

It has been surmised by M. Piette, a French archæologist or prehistorian, that the wild horse or pony of Dzoungarie, a region of steppes between the Altai and Tian-chan mountains is the same as the horse of the Stone Age paintings in grottoes of the Dordogne, France, but Professor Oustalet, while admitting their resemblance, has observed some differences between them. Specimens of this animal, which was originally discovered by the Russian General Prjewalski, have arrived at the Jardin des Plantes, Paris

Messrs. Denny Brothers, the well-known shipbuilders of Dumbarton on the Clyde, recently built a ship on the shore of Lake Titicaca, the highest known sheet of water in the world. It is 13,000 feet above the sea in the Peruvian Andes, and the vessel, a twinscrew steamer 170 feet long is intended as a connecting link in a railway. She was first conveyed on the Clyde, then dismantled and the parts taken to the Puna on the Lake, where they were finally put together.

The "prickly pear" cactus makes a good fence, and was formerly used for the purpose by the mission fathers of California. Rabbits and other burrowing animals also seek their protection for warrens. Many birds build in the same refuge from their enemies. The giant candle cactus resembling a huge candelabra and covered with spines, is perforated by the Gila woodpecker, which, after making a hollow in the pith from 12 to 30 feet above the ground, builds its nest there.

"Fleurs de bois" are a parasitic growth on trees of Terra del Fuego. The seed of the parasite fastens on the trunk or branches, and in course of time an outgrowth appears resembling the acanthus of classical columns.

The Windward is preparing to sail for Cape Sabine, Smith's Sound, in hopes of picking up Lieutenant Peary, who, it will be remembered, was to make an attempt to reach the Pole.

Dr. Rizal, the Filipino scholar, author and ethnologist, who was shot by the Spanish authorities at Manilla in 1896 on a suspicion, apparently groundless, of having instigated his compatriots to revolt, was a very remarkable man. Educated at Madrid, Paris, Berlin and other cities, he offended the Old Spanish party by his novel "Noli me tangere" and had to leave the Philippines. He travelled in Japan and not America then settled in London. After more travels in Europe China, and Borneo, he returned to Manila and was banished to Dapitan. He studied languages, was a doctor of medicine and philosophy, and a member of the Anthropological Society of Berlin. He believed that the Filipinos only require education to reach a high degree of civilisation.

From time to time we have heard a good deal about the attempts which have been made in various places to obtain protection from malaria by means of mechanical contrivances—wire screens, mosquite curtains, &c.—the object of which has been to prevent the access of the infected mosquitoes, and where Europeans live in the neighbourhood of large numbers of natives who are beyond our control this may be, and indeed is, the only effective means of keeping the disease at bay. The native children are a perennial source of infection to the mosquitoes, and if we are to escape the disease we must keep these infected mosquitoes away during their "biting" hours. Clearly, however, when one has to do with a whole population, there is a better way for if over a considerable area we could but ensure by the careful administration of prophylactic drugs such as quinine, that the people shall be immune to the parasite, even though only for a time, the very source of infection would be dried up and the disease would cease. This is the basis of the method of fighting malaria which has been recommended by Professor Koch. What is now being done in the Roman Campagna with the object of suppressing the malaria, which is so disastrous to the dwellers in that district, is founded on this idea. Professor Grassi determined to discard all mechanical arrangements and so trust to the prophylactic influence of quinine, either alone or in combination with other drugs. The results are stated to have been very encouraging. The people are regaining confidence; they stay in the place and keep their health; and although, as is the case wherever they exist, the anopheles continue to sting, they no longer infect, being themselves free from infection. The continued success of any such method will, however, depend to a large extent upon the care with which it is carried out, and more especially upon the care taken to exclude fresh infection, a thing which is difficult to do. As, however, the area dealt with in this manner extends, this difficulty will probably much diminish. We may be sure that every care will be taken, for there is no simple question of more importance to Italy at the present day than the suppression of malaria.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. Its strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Hickell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their names and address are on every bottle.

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Exquisite Flavor

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A pleasant Soap for toilet purposes.
Especially valuable in countries infested by Mosquitoes and other Insects to heal or secure immunity from their bites.
Each tablet in metal box.

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An excellent remedy—
In summer for Sore Eyes and Sunburn.
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At all times for Bruises, Burns, Cuts, Piles, Scalds and Skin Ailments generally.
Free from animal fat.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequels of a mercurial course."—Sir E. Martin.
The late Lord Clyde said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—Earl of Aldborough.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. Travers, F.R.S.
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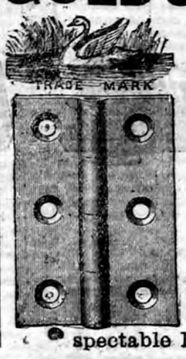

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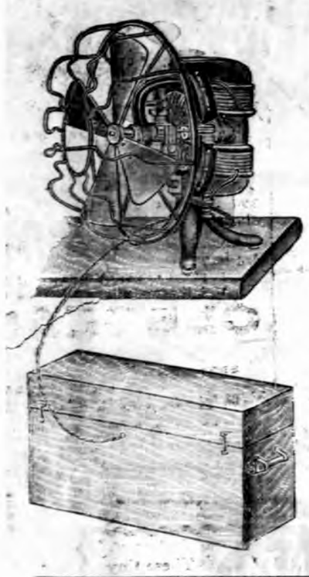

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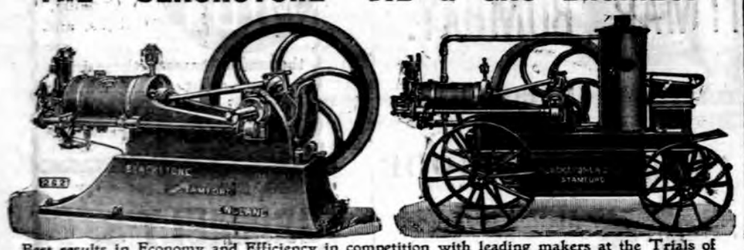

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PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

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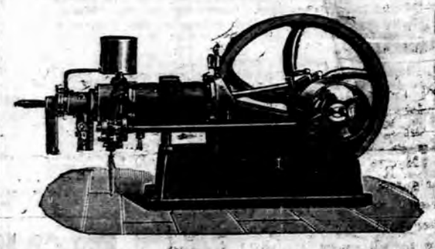

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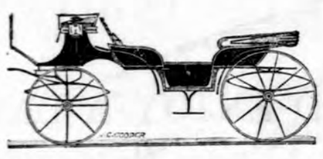

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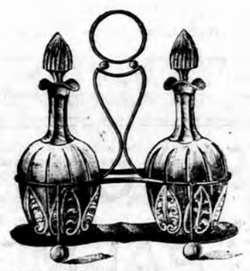
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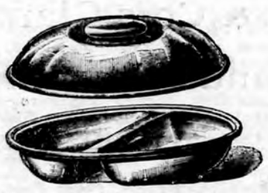
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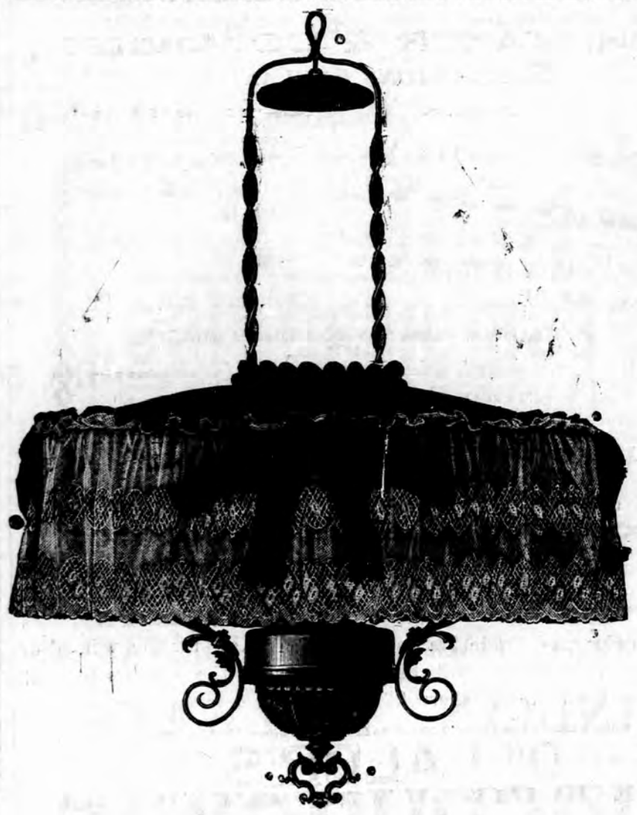

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